Confidential

Sanit TT-27—30,006—26-11-31.

Revenue (1933) Department.

Ms SERIES.

8178

G.O. No. 359
Confidential

DATED 25-2-1933.

190

Confidential ~~[illegible]~~

[Despatch Abstract.]

Settlement - Resettlement -

South Kanara - Draft report

Papers recorded

RESETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORT FOR THE SIX TALUKS OF THE SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Paragraph		Page
	Chapter I—Introductory.	
2	Touring	1
3	Administrative changes	1
	Chapter II—Physical Features.	
4	General description	2
5	Rivers	2
6	Soils	3
	Chapter III—Agricultural Practices.	
7	Irrigation	3
8	Wet lands	3
9	Dry lands	5
10	Garden lands	6
11	Manures	7
12	General	7
	Chapter IV—A Comparison of Economic Statistics.	
13	Population	7
14	Emigration	8
15	Communications	8
16	Industries, trade and traffic	10
17	Markets	12
18	Indebtedness	12
19	Co-operative Credit Societies	13
20	Litigation	13
21	Excise revenue	14
22	Rainfall	14
23	Remissions and floods	14
24	Agricultural statistics	14
25	Crops	15
26	Holdings and revenue	15
27	Darkhasts and relinquishments	15
28	Coercive processes	16
29	Unoccupied lands	16
30	Sale and lease values	16
31	Prices of standard grains	18
32	General conclusions	19
	Chapter V—The Last Settlement.	
33	Introductory	19
34	Revenue history before the British occupation	20
35	Revenue history after the British occupation in 1799	20
36	General	20
37	Wet lands	21
38	Dry lands	21
39	Garden lands	22
40	Wet and dry grouping	22
41	Final results	23
42	Soil classification	23
43	Crop outturns	23

Paragraph		Page
44	Allowance for shrinkage of paddy	24
45	Cartage and merchants' profits	24
46	Vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas	24
47	Cultivation expenses	24
48	Wet classes and reclassification of wet lands	25
49	Double crop cultivation on single crop lands	26
50	Garden classification	26
51	Wet and dry grouping	27
	Chapter VI—Proposals for Resettlement.	
52	Reclassification	31
53	Wet rates	33
54	Dry rates	33
55	Garden rates	33
56	Financial results	33
	Chapter VII—Incidental Subjects.	
57	Kumaris	34
58	The Neriya cardamom forest	36
59	Kumaki	38
60	Banes and kans	38
61	Mulpattas	40
62	Mulgeni leases	42
63	Ground rent	42
64	Kistbandi	42
65	Duration of the resettlement	43
66	Conclusion	43

CONFIDENTIAL.

R. Dis. 924/31.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
PARTY NO. IV, CANNANORE,
Dated 29th October 1931.

From

W. R. S. SATHIANADHAN, ESQ., I.C.S.,
SPECIAL SETTLEMENT OFFICER,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF
LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT,
CHEPAUK, MADRAS.

(THROUGH THE COLLECTOR OF SOUTH KANARA, MANGALORE.)

SIR,

[Settlement—Resettlement—South Kanara district—Proposals submitted.]

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY.

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the resettlement of the six taluks of the South Kanara district. The Amin Divi islands administered by the Collector of the district are excluded from the scope of this report, because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. (Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3250, dated 3rd November 1930.)

2. *Touring.*—My inspections and enquiries covered 120 villages scattered all over the district and were properly advertised. The prescribed notice appeared in numerous issues of the District Gazette; copies of my tour programmes were published well ahead in the District Gazette and were posted on the notice board of the Collector's office; Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were requested to give wide publicity to the programmes; all leading associations, important panchayats, editors of well-known local papers and other influential gentlemen of the district were supplied with copies. Unlike as in Malabar, the response was generous, especially from the Puttur taluk. I have before me many representations in writing from individuals and from groups like Landholders' Associations. I have visited villages by special request, wherever possible, and been met by hundreds of people who have escorted me carefully over their lands. The result has been that, in addition to my own routine inspections and conversations with officials, landholders, tenants and labourers, I have been supplied with a fund of voluntary information which has been invaluable and which will be used in this report wherever relevant and possible.

3. *Administrative changes.*—There were only five taluks in the district at the last settlement —Coondapoor, Udipi, Mangalore, Kasaragod and Uppinangadi. For administrative reasons, several changes were effected subsequently. In 1910, a new taluk with headquarters at Mudabidri was constituted by the transfer of 68 villages from the Mangalore taluk and 41 villages from the Uppinangadi taluk (the Beltangadi tract). This arrangement proving unsuccessful, the changes effected in 1910 were abandoned in 1912 and a new taluk, Karkal, with headquarters at Karkal and attached to the Coondapoor division, was constituted by the transfer of 63 villages from the Mangalore taluk and 42 villages from the Udipi taluk. In 1927, the Uppinangadi taluk was renamed the Puttur taluk. Finally, in 1929, two villages—Tekkar and Barya—from the Mangalore taluk were transferred to the Puttur taluk.

The district was settled piecemeal during a period of three years. The following table shows the six taluks as they are constituted at present and the faslis in which they are due for resettlement :—

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which resettlement is due.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Mangalore ..	178 1342	(1932–33)
Karkal	63 (*a*) 1342	(1932–33)
	42 (*b*) 1343	(1933–34).
Kasaragod ..	114 1343	(1933–34).
Udipi	115 1343	(1933–34).
Coondapoor ..	103 1343	(1933–34).
Puttur	182 (*c*) 1344	(1934–35).
	2 (*d*) 1342	(1932–33).

NOTE.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) *The Neriya cardamom forest* in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and is now proposed to be taken as due for resettlement in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the 182 villages of the old Puttur taluk.

(*d*) These two villages, which belonged to the Mangalore taluk and were settled in 1902–03, were transferred from Mangalore to Puttur in 1929.

CHAPTER II—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

4. *General description.*—South Kanara is the most northern district on the West Coast of the Madras Presidency. Malabar forms its southern boundary and the district of North Kanara of the Bombay Presidency its northern limit. It has a sea-board of about 140 miles on the west bordering on the Arabian Sea. On the east, the Western Ghauts separate it from Mysore and Coorg. The district gradually tapers from a width of about 50 miles on the south to 20 miles at the northern end.

The forest-clad scarp of the Western Ghauts forms a natural boundary on the east. It begins in the south in the broken ranges of the Coorg and Malabar hills which spread down almost to the sea through the wild and feverish kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk. Then in a more regular range it sweeps round the Puttur taluk, rising at intervals into great peaks like the Subrahmania hill (5,626 feet) and the Kudre Mukh (6,215 feet) near Beltangadi. From the Kudre Mukh the range runs north-west, forming a cliff-like barrier between South Kanara and Mysore territory and rising to the sugar-loaf peak of Kodashadri (4,411 feet). The line then swerves round the Kollur valley and swings west between South and North Kanara to within about six miles from the sea.

This eastern mountain wall is pierced by a number of deep valleys through which narrow passes wind up to the Coorg and Mysore plateaus. The pass from the Kollur valley in the Coondapoor taluk at the north-eastern corner of the district leads to a small bit of South Kanara, the Honnar magane, which is entirely surrounded by Mysore territory. The Western Ghauts, with their numerous parallel ranges especially to the south of the Kudre Mukh, throw off forest-clad spurs which give a rugged grandeur to the interior of the district. From the ghauts, an undulating country of broken laterite, studded with scattered hills and intersected by ravines and valleys, slopes gently to the sea.

The dense forest near the ghauts with its bewildering variety of flora and fauna gradually changes to scrub jungle towards the west which in its turn becomes thinner and finally disappears near the coast, to be replaced to some extent by casuarina groves on the uplands. Regular cultivation is more or less confined in the interior to low-lying lands and the terraced sides of valleys. The coast is picturesquely lined by a thick belt of coconut-palms broken frequently by the mouths of busy rivers. A thick growth of what is popularly known as thatching grass (*muli hullu*) springs up on waste land after the rains and is extensively exploited by the people for thatching and as manure, and fodder. This grass is fired just before the south-west monsoon commences.

Kasaragod, Mangalore, Udipi and Coondapoor are the coastal taluks from south to north. The Kasaragod taluk resembles North Malabar closely where it lies to the south of the Chandragiri river. The people are largely Malayalis and the dominant language is Malayalam. The pepper vine which is so prominent in North Malabar is grown extensively in the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk. The Puttur taluk lies to the east of the Kasaragod taluk, and the majority of its villages being close to the ghaut line and made up largely of reserved forest are malarial, thinly populated and subject to the ravages of wild animals. The Karkal taluk lies to the east of the Mangalore and Udipi taluks. The Coondapoor taluk occupies the northern portion of the district and runs right across it from the coast to the ghauts. The eastern villages of Karkal and Coondapoor resemble the forest villages of the Puttur taluk.

5. *Rivers.*—The rivers of the district, which rise in the Western Ghauts and act as an excellent drainage system for the district, run a fairly short and tortuous course from east to west into the Arabian Sea. The heavy south-west monsoon which seldom fails swells these rivers and augments the numerous streams, rendering road communications in the interior difficult and often impossible in the rainy months. The rivers, whose beds are uneven and rocky towards the east and whose proximity to the hills makes their waters turbulent and unmanageable, are seldom navigable for more than 10 to 15 miles from the coast. They are not deep enough to allow for the passage of large vessels; but small country boats ply a busy trade carrying produce to the coast and provisions and manufactured articles to the interior. There is no continuous river or canal communication from north to south. There are no artificial canals, and no revenue is spent on the rivers and channels as sources of irrigation.

Some of the most important coastal markets have sprung up near the salt-water backwaters or lagoons where the big rivers spread out before they flow into the sea. Such are found at Kasaragod, Mangalore, Hangarkatta port and Coondapoor.

The Payaswani river, rising in the Coorg hills and running by the side of the trunk road from Sampaje to Jalsur, swerves west at Jalsur, flows through the Parappa forest, joins the Chandragiri *Holé* (river) at Bevinje and then, under the name of the Chandragiri river, falls into the sea at Kasaragod. It is navigable by small boats up to about Adur which is approximately 18 miles from Kasaragod. Owing to good road communications, little use is made of this river, but a certain amount of timber from the reserved forests is floated down it on bamboo rafts.

Two rivers, the Netravati and the Gurpur, meet at the *Bunder* at Mangalore. The Netravati and the Kumaradhari rivers rise in the ghauts to the east of the Puttur taluk between the Kudre Mukh and Subrahmania and, joining at Uppinangadi, become the Netravati river, which flows north-west to Bantval in the Mangalore taluk and thence west to Mangalore. This river can be navigated with difficulty at times up to Uppinangadi,

but is regularly used as a water-way between Bantval and Mangalore, a distance of about 16 miles. Most of the arecanut, paddy, rice, etc., from the Puttur taluk and from neighbouring villages in the Mangalore, Karkal and Kasaragod taluks find their way by carts to the large market town of Bantval on the Beltangadi road. From thence to Mangalore, nearly all the produce is conveyed by boat. Standing on the bridge over the Netravati at Panemangalore, one may see a great fleet of boats sailing to Bantval. The Gurpur river, which is not nearly as important as the Netravati, rises in the hills to the east of the Karkal taluk.

The Sitanadi and the Swarnanadi meet at Hangarkatta, a small port about 10 miles to the north of Udipi. Hangarkatta was known as a famous centre of trade in ancient times when Bhuthalpandia ruled at Barkur, but has dwindled in significance since then. Yet, even now, agricultural products like paddy, rice and jaggery in quantities are brought to it by boat for sale and for export.

Lastly, there is at Coondapoor the magnificent salt-water lake, the Gangolli known also as the *Panchagangolli*, where five rivers meet, the more important of them being the Kollur, the Haladi and the Chakranadi rivers. On a shandy day (Saturday) at Coondapoor, one may see a crowd of country craft moored along the banks of the lake, after bringing to market produce like rice, paddy, firewood, jaggery, betel, jack-fruit and plantains from the interior of the Coondapoor taluk and the northern portion of the Udipi taluk.

Of the lesser rivers, mention may be made of the Udiyavara which joins the sea at the port of Malpe, the Mulki and Pavanje rivers which flow into the sea between Mangalore and the Kap lighthouse, and the Ariakadavu *Holé* which meets the sea at Nileshwar in the extreme south of the Kasaragod taluk. The Ariakadavu *Holé* is important because it communicates with southern kumari villages like Kinanur, Karindolam and Eleri (West) and brings pepper and kumari produce to the coast.

6. *Soils.*—Soils of the red ferruginous series account for 98·7 per cent of the cultivable lands of the district which is natural on the West Coast where broken laterite is the most striking physical feature. Red ferruginous loam (VII) greatly predominates over the sandy variety (VIII) and there are only about a thousand acres of the clayey sort (VI), found on river islands and in villages through which marshy rivers and streams pass. Soils in the arenaceous series (XII, XIII and XIV) cover 1·3 per cent of the cultivable lands of the district and are found near the coast in villages in the special wet and first wet and dry groups. Granite is not conspicuous except for occasional denuded boulders and for rare upheavals where quarrying is done, notably near Karkal.

Chapter III—Agricultural Practices.

7. *Irrigation.*—This chapter is intended as a supplement to the descriptive paragraphs on agriculture in the District Manual written by Mr. Sturrock. Though published in 1894, the descriptions in it are comprehensive, accurate and generally applicable to conditions as they obtain at present.

As I have already indicated in paragraph 5, the district contains no works of irrigation financed by Government. The 'kattutar' remissions, granted as compensation for expenses incurred by ryots in silt-clearance, cross-bunding of channels and so on, were abolished at the last settlement, as they bore little relation to the incidence of the money spent on such works. The district is blessed with a steady south-west monsoon which is even more abundant than in Malabar. Strictly speaking, all lands are rain-fed or *manavari*. Lands on the uplands and on the terraced sides of hills depend solely upon rainfall for water; low-lying lands are fed also by the numerous streams and narrow channels draining the higher levels, thus affording a source of irrigation by 'direct flow' which continues for a considerable time after the rains have ceased. Where water does not flow direct to fields, extensive use is made of the 'picottah' which is worked by people rhythmically pulling at ropes. There are no reservoirs for storing water in the district. There are a few fresh-water lakes or large tanks, but even these are not exploited much for irrigation. I have come across such large tanks at Hosangadi, at Karkal, at Sanur near Karkal and at Kuvettu, 2 miles to the west of Beltangadi. Shallow pits are dug near the coast and by the sides of rivers and fill by percolation and rain-water. The water from such pits, from the numerous wells and small tanks found all over the district and also from rivers beyond tidal influence, is baled out to irrigate near-by fields. Silt-clearance of channels and streams is done by the ryots, who also resort freely to cross-bunding. I have seen channels carefully revetted with stone and mortar and even cemented in places. Special mention should be made of the private 'irrigation works' connected with the areca gardens in the Beltangadi tract of the Puttur taluk near the ghauts. Here, elaborate dams across rivers are supplemented by miles of artificial channels to the various areca gardens. The landholders, mostly Havik and Chitpavan Brahmans, join amicably in carrying out and maintaining these works and in sharing expenses. Such cross-bunds and channels are specially conspicuous in the village of Mundaje on the road from Beltangadi to Charmadi. In South Kanara, there is very little of that factious spirit which sometimes causes such discord and rivalry in many East Coast villages.

8. *Wet lands.*—Originally, the best wet lands lying at the bottom of valleys and yielding two to three wet crops annually were classed as *bail*. Those on a higher level and less favourably situated, though not

dependent entirely upon rain-water, were known as *majal*; and *bettu* wet lands were those on the highest level, depending solely upon rainfall for their water-supply. Considerable confusion arose over these terms at the last settlement. They were abandoned eventually for revenue and settlement purposes and the following three classes of wet lands adopted :—

First-class wet lands are lands, yielding three or two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow.

Second-class wet lands are lands, yielding two wet crops, the second irrigated mainly by baling, also lands yielding one wet and one dry crop, *patla* and *mogaru* lands and other low-lying wet lands which owing to their favourable position have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop.

Third-class wet lands are all less favourably situated wet lands. It should be noted however that *bail*, *majal* and *bettu* are terms still used by the people of the district roughly to cover the lands placed in the first, second and third classes respectively.

The first or *enal* or *kartik* wet crop is generally transplanted, except in remote villages near the ghauts where labour is so scarce that broadcasting has to be resorted to. There are two ways of raising seedlings—the dry nursery and the wet nursery. For the dry nursery or *hudi neji*, seeds are sown in April and transplanted early in June after about 60 days. The light showers in April and May and the initial rains of the south-west monsoon in June are all the water the seedlings get. The wet nursery or *nir neji* is commenced about the middle of May and transplanted after about 30 days. The monsoon rain is supplemented when necessary by water from tanks and springs. The *nir neji* is considered superior to the *hudi neji*. I have never seen seedlings for the first wet crop raised on dry lands. A suitable piece of good wet land is always chosen for the nursery. Ploughing in this district is not much more than a stirring of the surface soil. Only the wooden plough is used, dragged by buffaloes or bulls. The weak cattle of this district are not able to haul a heavy plough and hence the iron instrument is not employed. The first wet crop is harvested in October or November. Third-class wet lands, owing to their unfavourable situation, can grow only one wet crop which is generally broadcast and harvested at about the same time as the transplanting and harvesting of the first crop on first- and second-class wet lands. The wet crop on third-class wet land yields a comparatively poor outturn because of its situation and the scant attention paid to it. One-eleventh of the crop is the share generally given to harvesters; but, occasionally, fixed wages in kind are substituted.

First-class wet lands and second-class wet lands also to a large extent grow a second wet or *suggi* crop which is either transplanted or broadcast according to situation and the amount of labour available. Nurseries for the second wet crop are occasionally found on dry lands, but more commonly on the poorer classes of wet lands. Transplanted or broadcast in October or November after the reaping of the first crop, the *suggi* crop is harvested in January. A good length of stalk is left in the ground when the first crop is cut and these stalks are ploughed into the ground as manure for the second crop. In harvesting the second crop, the stalks are cut close to the ground and give a good yield of straw. Immediately after the reaping of the second crop, the third or *kolike* wet crop is sown broadcast in January and harvested in April or May. The third wet crop is grown only on the best wet lands and is limited. A curious custom, which I came across in certain parts of the district, was to leave a small piece of good wet land fallow in order to propitiate family deities.

A special form of broadcasting, similar to the *huri* system described in the resettlement scheme report for Malabar, finds favour for the third wet crop all over the Udipi taluk. It is also found occasionally in other parts of the district and is adopted for the second and even for the first wet crop. In this form, known as *pundi bithu* (Tulu) or *musti bija* (Kanarese), the seed is mixed with *sudu mannu*, ashes and powdered cattle-manure and sown carefully in handfuls in regular order. The outturn is excellent and pays for the extra labour involved. Usually the first wet crop gives a better outturn than the second which in its turn is superior to the third crop; but, when the third is broadcast on the *pundi bithu* system, the outturn is better than that of the first or second crop. This is so in villages like Alevur and Belle in the Udipi taluk.

Patla wet lands are found near rivers and streams and cannot grow two wet crops because they flood during the first crop season. When the water drains away, these lands are covered with a thin layer of silt which helps to produce a bumper crop in the second crop season. *Patla* lands near Bantval are noted for their fertility. The term *patla* is used by villagers for second-class wet lands growing a single crop even when they are not subject to submersion. For instance, in Navur village near the Kudre Mukh, second-class wet lands are called *patla* because only one crop is grown on them for lack of labour to raise a second crop. *Mogaru* lands are rare, being found only on river-islands and river margins, and are *vagaru* or saline owing to the influx of water from rivers subject to tidal influence. They also grow a single wet crop, but late in the season.

'Kaipad' cultivation as described in the scheme report for Malabar is not conspicuous and can be found only in one or two coastal villages to the south of Kasaragod.

In certain parts of the district, paddy is exported as such and wages are paid largely in paddy; but, generally, the paddy is husked in the village itself after it has been boiled and dried, yielding 'boiled rice' which is the staple food of the people. Seven kalasais of paddy usually go to make a muda (3 kalasais or 42 seers) of boiled rice. This conversion

rate allows for the wages paid for boiling, drying and husking the paddy. Partly-husked boiled rice is known as *kajai akki* and is cheaper than the fully-husked boiled rice or *tholasalu*. Paddy is rarely husked unboiled, but the table rice favoured by the fastidious is husked from the better kinds of raw paddy—*kankanady jirasalai*, *karkal maskath*, *kalluga* grown in Coondapoor taluk, *gandasalai*, etc. Weeds tend to increase as the ghauts are approached. Weeding is fairly well attended to on the better classes of wet lands, but tends to be neglected in the interior, especially on the poorer classes of wet lands.

Paddy, though it easily ranks first in importance, is not the only crop grown on wet land. The sugarcane is prominent, especially in the northern taluks of the district. It is a ten to eleven months' crop usually raised on second-class wet land and requires constant watering in the dry months. The Mauritius variety of cane, said to have been introduced by Mr. Couchman over 20 years ago, has succeeded in ousting most of the other varieties and is reported to be harder and of a greater sugar content than the others. Villages like Uppur in Udipi taluk are famous for their sugarcane. The cane is crushed in villages by iron rollers worked by bulls and the juice boiled down to jaggery in shallow iron pans. These rollers are expensive and are kept only by rich landholders and merchants and hired out for a small amount. I came across an agricultural society by the bank of the Kalyanpur river near Uppur village which deserves notice. It is known as the Udipi Co-operative Agricultural Society, Limited, and works a crude oil engine for pumping water, crushing sugarcane and converting the juice to jaggery and for extracting oil from the coconut. With a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9,000, it turns at a small cost the sugarcane and coconuts brought by the members into jaggery and oil respectively and hands these products back to them. This is supposed to be the only society of its kind in the district and there are said to be only three such in the Presidency. Such societies deserve greater support as they probably will prove invaluable to the ryots.

Quite a large amount of dry crops is grown on wet land as a second crop on second class, or as a third or second crop on first-class wet land. Coastal wet fields, where sand often mingles with the soil, are specially exploited in this way. Such dry crops include horse-gram, black-gram, vegetables, especially chillies, green-gram, sweet potato, gingelly, ragi and tobacco. *Avare*, a sort of reddish-brown gram, is found in several villages, although its name is not found among the crops in the taluk returns. The sweet potato has come on considerably of late and is a remunerative crop. Special mention must be made of the brinjal (egg plant) cultivation in Mattu village in the Udipi taluk. The brinjals of this village are famous and eagerly sought for all over the district. They are raised generally after a paddy crop on second-class wet land with a soil of arenaceous loam. The brinjals sell from two annas six pies up to six rupees a hundred, and the plants come to bear in about 20 days after transplantation. The story goes that, long ago, some Brahmans of this village became fishermen. One of the eight Swamis of Udipi came along and turned them back to Brahmans, but was puzzled to find them a livelihood. So he gave them the gift of the brinjal. I am told that only in Mattu village can such fine brinjals be grown.

9. *Dry lands.*— Most of the lands registered as dry in the revenue accounts are left waste, but are valuable to cultivators, because they yield leaf-manure from scrub jungles. Thatching grass is also much in demand. The ubiquitous cashewnut-tree grows everywhere, and the broiling and preparing of the nuts for sale and export has become quite an industry especially at Mangalore, affording fairly regular work to scores of people, mostly Catholic Christian women. Mud and laterite walls round plots of dry land especially near the coast can be found enclosing casuarina groves, young coconut gardens and cashewnut plantations. Thatched huts and small houses are scattered among them. Dry fields are generally on a higher level than wet or garden, but occasionally they are converted to wet.

There are however flat and open plots of dry land especially in coastal villages, where crops like paddy, ragi, vegetables including chillies, horse-gram, plantains, gingelly, turmeric, sweet potato, green-gram, tobacco and black-gram are grown. The practice is to grow crops like these late in the season in rotation, and to leave the land fallow for a year or two for the soil to recover. A broadcast paddy known as *thadachal* is popular as a dry crop in the Kasaragod taluk to the south of the Chandragiri river. Ginger is not nearly as common as I expected; it is found in small quantities in the interior. Sandalwood is extracted by the Forest department from assessed wastes before assignments are made. There are a few private stills in the Coondapoor and Karkal taluks for the distillation of sandalwood oil. The extraction of cinnamon oil and the preparation of catechu balls are limited and found mostly in Coondapoor taluk. Small plots of betel vines are found all over the district mostly on wet and garden land and sometimes on dry. The District Manual has a descriptive paragraph on the cultivation of this vine. Cardamom cultivation will be described in the paragraph on the Neriya cardamom forest.

The tobacco cultivation on the coast in Kasaragod taluk south of the Chandragiri deserves special notice. Though grown also on wet land as a second crop and also on some dry land of the red ferruginous series, the tobacco plant seems to thrive best on the sea-shore where the soil is arenaceous sand or arenaceous rough sand. The Mappillas are experts in tobacco cultivation which requires constant watering and careful treatment with fish, cattle and leaf-manure. The tobacco is in great demand, especially for snuff. These plantations, with their serried and squat rows of large green well-grouped leaves, present a

novel and pleasing sight to passengers on the South Indian Railway between Kannangad and Kasaragod, in December, January and February; the atmosphere, however, is tainted by the offensive odour of fish-manure.

10. *Garden lands.*—The important garden trees are the coconut, the arecanut, the pepper vine, and the jack. The wild mango, tamarind and palmyra are not conspicuous. Graft mango trees are more or less confined to the town of Mangalore and its suburbs. They yield splendid mangoes which find a ready sale at high prices. There is scope for the expansion of graft mango cultivation as the demand for good mangoes is very great. The jack tree is found everywhere and its fruit is largely consumed by the poor and also used as fodder for cattle. Regular pepper cultivation is more or less limited to the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk and will be described in the paragraph on kumari cultivation. The pepper kans are supposed to grow pepper. I shall discuss this point in the paragraph on kans. A little pepper can be found in the areca gardens of the Kasaragod and Puttur taluks.

The coconut tree grows best on a sandy soil. There are very few coconut palms in the far interior and even these are emaciated. Coconut cultivation therefore is almost confined to the coast and to the banks of rivers close to the sea. In addition, however, almost all the bunds of wet fields, except those close to the ghauts, grow coconut palms for which no assessment is levied by Government. I have seen bunds of small fields lined with closely-packed rows of good palms which would have easily made a good coconut garden an acre in extent. The tenant of wet land has to pay an extra rent generally for the coconut trees on the bunds, the rent varying from four annas to one rupee a tree a year. There are some splendid coconut gardens on the coast, well-spaced and well-tended. I am told that a garden with about 75 trees to the acre yields the best; yet, people often tend to overcrowd their gardens under the impression that the more the trees the more the yield. Coconut palms on the banks of rivers and on islands in the midst of rivers (also Saint Mary's Island about 4 miles out to sea from Malpe) thrive splendidly and come to bear in four to six years. Overcrowding does not seem to reduce their yield, and they often command a rent of even Rs. 2 a tree. They, however, die sooner than those in regular gardens. There are two Government Agricultural farms—at Nileshwar and Kasaragod in the Kasaragod taluk—which specialise in the 'dry' method of coconut cultivation. The plants and trees are not irrigated, but the surface soil is constantly stirred with a light instrument to break the capillarity of the soil and so to retain moisture in the ground. It is a cheap and successful method of coconut cultivation which is being gradually adopted by the people. The coconut palm is not exploited to such an extent as in Malabar. For instance, there is very little coir manufacture in South Kanara.

The areca tree in my opinion comes next in importance to paddy and coconut. There are three distinct parts of the district where it is regularly and extensively grown.

(1) *The whole of the north-eastern portion of the Kasaragod taluk (about a fourth of the taluk) and the north-western portion of the Puttur taluk, especially the tract known as the Vittal magane.*—This is the home of the Havik Brahman, who is an expert in areca cultivation. The gardens are situated in shady places on the sides of valleys and ravines. These gardens are well-spaced with palms numbering about 400 to 600 to the acre, the annual yield of an acre being about 3 to 4 candies. The nut is large and heavy and a candy contains from 35,000 to 45,000 nuts. The gardens are well-manured and watered and carefully weeded and fenced. The areca palms in this area are sturdy and healthy and seldom visited by diseases or attacked by monkeys. The nuts are exported to Mangalore chiefly and sometimes to Kasaragod.

(2) *The belt of land lying close to the ghauts in the Puttur taluk, especially the Beltangadi tract.*—The areca palms in this belt are poorer than the Vittal arecas and are not so carefully tended, except that most elaborate arrangements are made to irrigate them in the dry months by damming rivers and leading the water to the gardens along long artificial channels of stone and mortar and even cement. The palms are planted in my opinion far too close to each other, the average number to an acre being about 800 to 1,000. I have counted 1,000 palms on 89 cents of land! The average yield is about 2 or 3 candies an acre. The nuts are small, and a candy contains from 45,000 to 55,000 nuts. Monkeys attack the nuts, and the fungoid disease known as *mahalli* rots them. I was pleased to see that the people are taking the help of the Agricultural department in combating this disease. In Layla village near Beltangadi, selected trees are being sprayed with a solution recommended by the department, and seem after this treatment effectively to resist attacks from the *mahalli* disease. The arecanuts from this tract are all exported to Mangalore.

(3) *The Honnar magane in Coondapoor at the top of the Kollur ghaut and surrounded entirely by Mysore territory.*—This is a small tract consisting of three villages only—Nagodi, Koteshirur and Hebbige. The areca gardens in these villages are not as good as those found in the Puttur taluk, but have the advantage that the moist climate provides water for the gardens without irrigation almost throughout the year. The nuts are taken and sold at Shimoga in Mysore, a distance of about 60 miles.

A good areca garden is a joy to behold. It is cool and shaded. The slender stems of the palms rise in delicate and serried order like the columns of some Gothic work of architecture and are roofed with a beautifully-patterned green tracery. In between the

arecas, are plantain trees with their large fan-shaped leaves grouped picturesquely round the areca stems which are further decorated by pepper vines winding up them. A few jack and coconut trees give a touch of solidarity to the whole picture.

Plantains are grown all over the district in small plots, but are chiefly found in areca gardens, on the bunds of wet lands and round the scattered homesteads. The *devabale*, the *pubale* and the Mysore varieties are the most commonly grown. South of the Chandragiri, the *nendram* or banana of Malabar can be found.

11. *Manures.*—Particular attention is paid in this district to the bedding of leaves (*sappu*) in cattle-pens, from kumaki and non-kumaki assessed wastes and from other dry lands, for conversion to leaf-manure known as *gobara*. Green leaves are available in profusion all over the district, except very close to the coast. These are brought by head-loads to cattle-pens, spread on the floors and kept there for about a month, at the end of which a most fertile manure is obtained. I was under the impression that, to remain constantly in the noxious atmosphere of putrifying cattle-refuse mingled with rotting leaves, was harmful to cattle, till I found that I might be wrong from conversations with officers of the Agricultural department. *Sappu* and *gobara* are used as manure for all kinds of cultivation. Fish-manure however is limited more or less to the tobacco cultivation in the Kasaragod taluk. It is occasionally used for sugarcane cultivation in the Udipi taluk. I have been told that fish-manure is not more used for two reasons, viz., of late, sardine and other fish shoals have disappeared off the coast and this manure has become prohibitive in price and is most difficult to obtain even at any price; also fish-manure has this property, that, when once a piece of land has been manured by it, the same treatment must continue, as otherwise the outturn suffers.

A manure which is popular and paying is river mud or silt known as *kesaru*. It is taken from marshy river beds and is employed on the coast and in villages where the beds of rivers and streams are suitable for the removal of such mud.

Artificial manures are hardly known in the southern taluks. But, in Udipi taluk, I found that a private concern had managed in one year to sell 28 tons of a manure known as Nicephos of two grades, one for sugarcane and one for paddy cultivation. Nicephos yields nitrogen and phosphoric acid and its preparation is a trade secret of the Imperial Chemical Industries. Ammonium sulphate and super-phosphates are also in demand as manures. I am told that there are depots in Udipi, Mangalore and Coondapoor, both agricultural and private, which sell a certain amount of artificial manure. The demand is gradually increasing, as the people are realising the superiority of such manures.

Ash also is employed as manure. Most of it comes from the houses of the villagers, but a certain amount is had from places like tile factories, especially from Mangalore.

12. *General.*—On the whole, the people of South Kanara seem to be more enterprising than those of Malabar. They pay greater attention to the selection and use of manures. Areca and tobacco cultivation has become almost an art. But the climate of the West Coast has a soporific effect on its people and makes them lethargic. Labourers seem to insist on their full sleep and usually do not commence work much before 8 a.m. The moist, malarial climate near the ghauts appears to sap vitality and remove initiative. The rice bug or *bambuji* attacks paddy fields in jungly villages and creates quite a lot of damage at times. I questioned several ryots as to how they fought this pest and the general answer was, "we can only pray!" One influential landholder in Karkal taluk held up hands of horror when I suggested that he should try to destroy these insects, and said, "I am a Jain and we Jains never kill anything!"

Chapter IV—A Comparison of Economic Statistics.

13. *Population.*—The Superintendent of Census was kind enough to furnish me, in advance of publication, with the taluk census figures of 1931. The census figures of 1931, classified under occupations, were not available in time for incorporation in this report.

According to the census of 1931, the population of the district, excluding the Amin Divi islands, is 1,366,939 as compared with 1,243,203, 1,191,272 and 1,131,105 furnished by the census returns of 1921, 1911 and 1901 respectively. The increase in the last decade of 10 per cent is well over those in the two previous decades.

The variations in population and the mean density since 1901 will be found in Appendix I. Famine is unknown in South Kanara and it is normally free from epidemics. Still, the great influenza epidemic, which swept over the whole Presidency in 1918, seems to have taken its toll from the district, and this accounts for the comparatively meagre increase in population from 1911 to 1921. The cholera and dysentery, which attacked the people of the West Coast in 1919, just after recovery from the ravages of influenza, must also have contributed to keep down the growth of population during this decade.

The purely coastal taluks; Mangalore, Udipi and Kasaragod, are the most densely populated, while the taluks of Karkal and Puttur, which lie away from the coast, are comparatively thinly populated. The Puttur taluk in particular, with its jungles and malarial tracts, contributes largely to reduce the district average; the mean density of 165 to the square mile in Puttur compares unfavourably with the district average of 340 to the square mile.

The following figures for the Presidency and the district show the divisions into which population has been classified according to the census of 1921 :—

Presidency or District.	Total population in 1921.	Persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral works and their dependents.	Non-cultivating landowners.		Non-cultivating tenants.		Cultivating landowners.		Cultivating tenants.	
		Number.	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras Presidency.	42,791,155	30,781,673	1,675,110	5·4	947,467	3·1	11,960,104	38·9	7,228,873	23·5
Whole of the South Kanara district ..	1,247,393	910,908	33,988	3·7	5,886	0·7	166,974	18·2	470,798	51·7

Presidency or District.	Agents, Managers, Clerks, Rent-Collectors, etc.		Farms Servants and field labourers.		Growers of Special products and market gardeners.		Forestry.		Raising of farm stocks and small animals.	
	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Madras Presidency.	31,636	0·1	8,251,145	26·8	193,830	0·6	68,514	0·2	419,999	1·4
Whole of the South Kanara district ..	290	..	208,088	22·9	16,463	1·8	2,057	0·2	7,265	0·8

Seventy-three per cent of the population of the district was engaged in agricultural pursuits, as compared with 72 per cent in the whole Presidency. To quote from the Statistical Atlas of 1923 :—"As usual, agricultural (occupation) is pre-eminent. In this, all classes, castes and creeds are interested, the landowners being mainly Brahmans, Bants, Jains and Christians; the second being the land-owning and cultivating class *par excellence*, whilst the Holeyas furnish most of the farm labourers."

The proportion of landholders to the agricultural and pastoral population in the district (21·9 per cent) is about half that for the Presidency. "The paucity of landowners" says the writer of the Atlas, "is due to the fact that the land is held on the warg tenure peculiar to the district and is sublet to tenants who may be permanent on a fixed rent or tenants-at-will. It is owing to this latter fact that the proportion of tenants is so large." My observations show that the tenants-at-will who take lands on a simple yearly lease greatly predominate over the permanent tenants.

There are only seven towns in the district with populations as follows according to the census of 1921 :—Mangalore, 53,877; Udipi, 11,882; Coondapoor, 7,575; Kasaragod, 7,314; Karkal, 6,025; Mulki, 5,419 and Bantwal, 4,642;—Total, 96,734. 7·8 per cent of the people of the district live in towns. Mangalore, which is an important commercial, industrial and educational centre, is easily the most important of the towns.

14. *Emigration.*—The Superintendent of the Labour department of the United Planters' Association of South India, Mangalore, has kindly helped me with some useful particulars of emigration of labour to estates. The Upasi Labour department was opened in 1915 at Mangalore. Each year, about 12,000 coolies emigrate to European-owned estates in the planting districts of Coorg, Mysore, Wynad and the Anaimalais. In Mysore and Coorg, they are paid wages at six annas a day for a man, and four annas for a woman. The Wynad and Anaimalais pay seven and six annas and a plucking rate of three pies a pound of green leaf on tea estates. Roughly, about 15,000 coolies migrate yearly to Indian-owned estates, making 27,000 in all. These coolies, mostly Holeyas, are recruited from the taluks of Kasaragod, Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Puttur. The largest number go from Puttur which is an inland taluk, lying close to the ghaut line separating South Kanara from Mysore and Coorg. A certain amount of labour, especially from the Coondapoor taluk, is employed in the areca gardens in Mysore territory.

My enquiries show that most of the coolies who migrate to Mysore and Coorg return during the harvesting season to their villages for about two to three months every year before they go back to the estates. The money wages offered in estates and the advances, paid at the outset and recovered from wages, seem to attract many poor labourers away from South Kanara where wages are generally paid in kind. There are some villages placed in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk where the population is so small that no coolies are available for recruitment for estates. I may add that the economic depression, which has spread over the whole world in the last year or two, has hit rubber, coffee and tea estates so badly, that recruitment of labour for them has substantially fallen off.

Bombay is within easy distance of the district by sea. I understand that a large number of the 'coffee-hotel' keepers in Bombay are from South Kanara.

The tenants-at-will, who figure so largely in the census returns, are mostly men with little property of their own. They are not averse to working in the fields they take on lease. Usually, no outside labour is hired by them, as every able-bodied member of the tenant's family does his or her share in manual field labour.

15. *Communications*—(i) *Railways.*—The district is poorly served by railways. The only one is the main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras through Malabar which

The following figures for the Presidency and the district show the divisions into which population has been classified according to the census of 1921 :—

Presidency or District.	Total population in 1921.	Persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral works and their dependents.	Non-cultivating landowners.		Non-cultivating tenants.		Cultivating landowners.		Cultivating tenants.	
		Number.	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras Presidency.	42,794,155	30,781,678	1,675,110	5·4	947,467	3·1	11,960,194	38·9	7,228,873	23·5
Whole of the South Kanara district ..	1,247,368	910,903	33,988	3·7	5,886	0·7	166,072	18·2	470,798	51·7

Presidency or District.	Agents, Managers, Clerks, Rent Collectors, etc.		Farms Servants and field labourers.		Growers of Special products and market gardeners.		Forestry.		Raising of farm stocks and small animals.	
	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Madras Presidency.	31,636	0·1	8,251,145	26·8	193,830	0·6	68,514	0·2	419,999	1·4
Whole of the South Kanara district .	290	..	208,088	22·9	16,463	1·8	2,057	0·2	7,265	0·8

Seventy-three per cent of the population of the district was engaged in agricultural pursuits, as compared with 72 per cent in the whole Presidency. To quote from the Statistical Atlas of 1923 :—"As usual, agricultural (occupation) is pre-eminent. In this, all classes, castes and creeds are interested, the landowners being mainly Brahmans, Bants, Jains and Christians; the second being the land-owning and cultivating class *par excellence*, whilst the Holeyas furnish most of the farm labourers."

The proportion of landholders to the agricultural and pastoral population in the district (21·9 per cent) is about half that for the Presidency. "The paucity of landowners" says the writer of the Atlas, "is due to the fact that the land is held on the warg tenure peculiar to the district and is sublet to tenants who may be permanent on a fixed rent or tenants-at-will. It is owing to this latter fact that the proportion of tenants is so large." My observations show that the tenants-at-will who take lands on a simple yearly lease greatly predominate over the permanent tenants.

There are only seven towns in the district with populations as follows according to the census of 1921 :—Mangalore, 53,877; Udipi, 11,882; Coondapoor, 7,575; Kasaragod, 7,314; Karkal, 6,025; Mulki, 5,419 and Bantwal, 4,642 ;—Total, 96,734. 7·8 per cent of the people of the district live in towns. Mangalore, which is an important commercial, industrial and educational centre, is easily the most important of the towns.

14. *Emigration.*—The Superintendent of the Labour department of the United Planters' Association of South India, Mangalore, has kindly helped me with some useful particulars of emigration of labour to estates. The Upasi Labour department was opened in 1915 at Mangalore. Each year, about 12,000 coolies emigrate to European-owned estates in the planting districts of Coorg, Mysore, Wynad and the Anaimalais. In Mysore and Coorg, they are paid wages at six annas a day for a man, and four annas for a woman. The Wynad and Anaimalais pay seven and six annas and a plucking rate of three pies a pound of green leaf on tea estates. Roughly, about 15,000 coolies migrate yearly to Indian-owned estates, making 27,000 in all. These coolies, mostly Holeyas, are recruited from the taluks of Kasaragod, Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Puttur. The largest number go from Puttur which is an inland taluk, lying close to the ghaut line separating South Kanara from Mysore and Coorg. A certain amount of labour, especially from the Coondapoor taluk, is employed in the areca gardens in Mysore territory.

My enquiries show that most of the coolies who migrate to Mysore and Coorg return during the harvesting season to their villages for about two to three months every year before they go back to the estates. The money wages offered in estates and the advances, paid at the outset and recovered from wages, seem to attract many poor labourers away from South Kanara where wages are generally paid in kind. There are some villages placed in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk where the population is so small that no coolies are available for recruitment for estates. I may add that the economic depression, which has spread over the whole world in the last year or two, has hit rubber, coffee and tea estates so badly, that recruitment of labour for them has substantially fallen off.

Bombay is within easy distance of the district by sea. I understand that a large number of the 'coffee-hotel' keepers in Bombay are from South Kanara.

The tenants-at-will, who figure so largely in the census returns, are mostly men with little property of their own. They are not averse to working in the fields they take on lease. Usually, no outside labour is hired by them, as every able-bodied member of the tenant's family does his or her share in manual field labour.

15. *Communications*—(i) *Railways.*—The district is poorly served by railways. The only one is the main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras through Malabar which

runs along the coast from Trikkarippur to Mangalore, a distance of about 60 miles. In the absence of a continuous coastal road from Malabar to South Kanara, the railway is the only means of direct communication by land between these two districts. The numerous broad rivers, which cut across the district to reach the sea to the north of Mangalore, present a formidable barrier to the extension of the coastal line beyond Mangalore.

(ii) *Roads.*—The poverty of railway communications is to a great extent compensated for by the wealth of road communications. It is a pity that Malabar is not connected with South Kanara by a coastal road. A few miles of new road where the districts meet, coupled with the bridging of the rivers in South Kanara to the south of Mangalore, will complete coastal road communication between Mangalore and North Malabar via Kasaragod, Hosdrug and Nileshwar. The Chandragiri is about the only broad river to the south of Mangalore, and even if this river cannot be bridged an efficient ferry service for the conveyance of vehicles across the river can at least be maintained. At present it is almost impossible for motor vehicles to pass through the network of unbridged rivers which surrounds on three sides the coastal villages to the south of Kasaragod.

The coastal road from Mangalore to North Kanara is a good one, the many broad rivers being supplied with ferries for motor vehicles and carts. To avoid the time and trouble taken in crossing the rivers from Mangalore to Coondapoor, the circuitous route via Karkal, Someshwar and Haladi has to be taken, and even this road is difficult as two narrow rivers have to be forded after Someshwar. Happily, bridges across these rivers are being constructed.

On the whole, road communications to most parts of the district, except the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk, are excellent. The only road to the kumari villages runs from Hosdurg to Panathadi, a distance of about 20 miles of bad surface which is made more unpleasant by the numerous streams which cross it.

Main roads radiate from Mangalore to all parts of the district like the spokes from the hub of a wheel. Connexions with Mysore territory are maintained by six roads through passes in the Western Ghauts. These passes from north to south are: the Kollur and Hulikal ghauts from the Coondapoor taluk, the Someshwar or Agumbe ghaut from the Karkal taluk and the Charmadi, Shiradi and Bisale ghauts from the Puttur taluk. Of these, the Kollur, the Hulikal, the Shiradi and the Bisale ghauts are fairly easy for motor traffic. The other two are very steep and full of dangerous hairpin bends which add to the discomforts of a bad road surface. The Charmadi ghaut is being repaired at present. The amount of traffic, chiefly carts carrying produce up and down, which traverses these ghauts is surprising.

The road from Mangalore to Mercara via Panemangalore, Puttur and the Sampaje pass is a really good one and connects the district with Coorg.

The main roads which converge on Mangalore are connected with each other and the coast by a network of lesser roads. Some of these however are almost impossible for vehicular traffic from June to October because of the swollen streams which cross them, especialy in that portion of the Puttur taluk which lies to the south of the straight line from Beltangadi to Puttur. The same remarks apply to parts of the Coondapoor and Karkal taluks. The unwary motorist sees before him a harmless stream running across the road. He rushes his car into it, but soon finds his mistake. The car settles itself comfortably in mid-stream and begins to sink and has to be ignominiously hauled out by a horde of coolies. After that, as likely as not, it absolutely refuses to start again. I say this from bitter personal experience.

There are some excellent private roads in the interior, made and maintained by the people. The private road to Dharmastala from the Beltangadi-Charmadi road is a typical example.

On the whole, the roads of the district are good. They are easy to keep up, not only because of the laterite soil from which the water drains away quickly, but also because road material is cheap and easily obtainable.

There has been a marked increase, as much as 45 per cent indeed, in the mileage of roads during the currency of the settlement, and hardly any old roads have been abandoned. The following table exhibits talukwar particulars for 1903 and 1929:—

Taluk.	Mileage in 1903.		Mileage of roads newly opened.		Mileage of roads abandoned.		Increase (+) or decrease (—).		Present mileage (1929).	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
	MILES.	YARDS.	MILES.	YARDS.	MILES.	YARDS.	MILES.	YARDS.	MILES.	YARDS.
Kasaragod	144	220	75	..	..	..	+ 75	..	219	220
Mangalore (Non-municipal)	134	1,320	88	..	..	..	+ 88	..	222	1,320
Mangalore (Municipal)	51	687	5	1,551	..	20	+ 5	1,531	57	458
Udipi	123	1,320	61	1,540	..	..	+ 61	1,540	185	1,100
Coondapoor	160	1,267	42	833	..	..	+ 42	833	203	340
Karkal	117	1,540	96	1,320	..	..	+ 96	1,320	214	1,100
Puttur	307	41	100	1,100	..	..	+ 100	1,100	407	1,141
Total	1,039	1,115	470	1,064	..	20	+ 470	1,044	1,510	399

(iii) *Canals and rivers.*—There are no canals in the district. River communications are limited by the peculiarity of the rivers of the district described in paragraph, 5 supra.

(iv) *Sea.*—There are five ports at which steam-ships call and two others open only to small coasting vessels like 'Paththamars.' The Bombay Steam Navigation Company runs a passenger service between Bombay and Mangalore. These passenger steamers call twice a week at Mangalore, but cargo boats have no regular timings. The sea is more or less shut out as a means of communication when the south-west monsoon is at its height. The ports will be discussed further in the paragraph on sea-borne trade.

16. *Industries, trade and traffic*—(i) *Trade and traffic by rail.*—The extension of the South Indian Railway (broad gauge) from Malabar into South Kanara was made between 1906 and 1907. There has been no expansion after that. The line runs for about 60 miles along the whole of the coast line to the south of Mangalore, where it ends. Appendix II gives the available figures for passenger and goods traffic from 1911 to 1930. Particulars relating to traffic prior to 1911 are not available.

As regards passenger traffic, the figures from 1913 to 1918 are rather high. However, there has been a steady increase from 1911 to 1930, the number of passengers more than doubling itself in the interval.

	Passengers (outward).
1911	491 thousand.
1912	593 ,,
1918–19	657 ,,
1919–20	770 ,,
1928–29	927 ,,
1929–30	1,122 ,,

The figures for 'outward' traffic, which alone were available throughout the period from 1911 to 1930, are sufficient to indicate the general trend towards an increase or a decrease.

As regards goods traffic, the yearly total exceeded two million maunds from 1912 to 1917, dropped more or less gradually to about 1·3 millions in 1922–23, and again started to rise till it topped the two million mark from 1928 to 1930. I am given to understand that the abnormally high figures from 1913 to 1917 were due not so much to the great war as to the stimulus of a temporary reduction in rates offered by the railway authorities in order to compete with other forms of traffic, especially the country boat. The other variations can be explained to a great extent by fluctuations in market quotations and by variations in crop outturns. Some enquiries were made at four important stations—Kannangad, Kasaragod, Kumbla and Mangalore. As might have been expected, the chief articles of export from the southern stations are arecanut, pepper from the kumari villages and tobacco from the coastal villages. Most of these products are sent to Mangalore for sale and for export. There was an increase from 1926 to 1930 in the export of timber from the Government saw mills at Parappa in the Kasaragod taluk; but these mills are now closed down. Dried fish and tiles are largely exported, especially from Mangalore and Kasaragod. The fish goes mostly to Ceylon and the tiles to Malabar and other places. The disappearance of late of fish shoals off the coast has depressed the trade in dried fish, fish-manure and fish oil, as a result of which many of the small fish-yards and guano factories found along the coast are now falling into ruin. At Malpe, an enterprising gentleman manufactures his own ice and exports iced-fish. The cashewnut trade is becoming more and more important, chiefly with America. The trees are found both wild and cultivated all over the district and are likely to increase steadily in economic value.

In spite of the fact that paddy raised in the district ought to be quite sufficient for the people of the district, we find, curiously enough, that rice is imported by rail from Malabar and by road from Mysore and Coorg. The people buy imported rice for consumption because it is cheaper than South Kanara rice, and sell the better kinds of local rice. This explains the fact that rice is a fairly important item both in outward and inward railway traffic.

A considerable amount of copra is brought to Mangalore from Malabar for the Sri Krishna Oil Mills, the only firm in Mangalore which extracts oil from copra and oil-seeds. Full advantage seems to be taken of the concession allowed on consignments of copra from Badagara and Calicut from October to May.

The usual miscellaneous articles of provision are imported; but special mention should be made of the large import of salt. Kerosene oil also comes in in a considerable quantity, but the astonishing increase in the import of petroleum is a fair index of the remarkable advance in motor traffic.

(ii) *Motor traffic.*—A paragraph on motor traffic seems essential especially for this district which in the absence of railways has to depend so much on roads. South Kanara has certainly not fallen behind the rest of the Presidency during the last decade in the remarkable development of this form of traffic. The figures, appended below, speak for themselves:—

Year.	Number of motor cars registered.	Number of motor lorries registered.	Number of motor buses registered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1916	..	..	8
1917	5	..	9
1918	..	..	..
1919	..	..	1
1920	5	..	14
1921	7	..	18
1922	4	1	8
1923	10	..	4
1924	6	1	12
1925	13	..	38
1926	11	5	15
1927	19	4	22
1928	39	5	38
1929	65	16	45
1930	69	34	60
Total ..	253	66	292

In addition to motor vehicles registered in South Kanara, there are buses and lorries bearing Mysore and Coorg numbers. I have before me an excellent map issued by the Canara Public Conveyance Company, Limited, the premier company of its kind in South Kanara. The map shows bus routes and stations in South Kanara as well as the connected routes and stations in Mysore and Coorg. Nearly every road in South Kanara has its bus service, and there are hundreds of booking stations all along the routes. The 'pleasure car' as it is known seems to be coming to the fore in recent years. This is a *chassis* with a Sedan body of local manufacture; it plies for hire all over the district and moves quickly as it is not hampered by timings and halts at stations. The use of lorries for the conveyance of agricultural produce is not extensive. There are some private lorries in the district which ply for hire, and also some in Mysore and Coorg which bring plantation products down to Mangalore; but the country cart has still not been seriously challenged as a means of moving agricultural produce.

(iii) *The country cart.*—Agricultural produce is brought from villages by head-load to places where roads or cart-tracks commence. From thence, the country cart takes charge. Traders are kept busy carting tea, coffee, rice, arecanut, etc., from Coorg and Mysore States into South Kanara and salt fish, fish-manure, coconut oil, provisions, etc., out of it. The long procession of carts coming down the ghaut roads into South Kanara is a common sight, and the rash motorist who attempts these ghauts before 8 a.m. is sure to find himself held up scores of times by these clumsy vehicles.

(iv) *Trade and traffic by river.*—Although the rivers are navigable only near the coast, a considerable amount of produce is conveyed by small country craft as already described in paragraph 5.

(v) *Sea-borne trade.*—There are seven recognized ports in the district, namely, Mangalore, Hangarkatta, Coondapoor, Kasaragod, Malpe, Baindur and Mulki. The last two are open only to the 'paththamars' which sail up and down the coast, while the others are frequently visited as well by steamships, except in the stormy monsoon months. Appendix III (A and B) compares the exports and imports during the periods 1909—12 and 1926—29. It will be seen that Mangalore is easily the most important port. The following abstract shows the marked expansion in sea-borne trade in the last twenty years:—

I. Exports.

	Coasting.	Foreign.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1909 to 1912 (average) ..	66,42,433	71,29,362	1,37,71,795
1926 to 1929 (average) ..	1,15,76,603	1,53,99,761	2,69,76,364

II. Imports.

	RS.	RS.	RS.
1909 to 1912 (average) ..	65,44,637	4,50,866	69,95,503
1926 to 1929 (average) ..	1,30,76,991	6,33,887	1,37,10,878

The important articles of export are coffee, arecanut, bricks and tiles, and fruits and vegetables. The item 'all other articles' probably includes cashewnut which is exported in large quantities to America. While the value of the exported tiles and bricks, coffee, arecanut and tobacco has more than doubled in the last decade, that of pepper and cardamom has increased as much as ten times. I believe that pepper and not cardamom is responsible for most of this increase. In imports, the 'foreign' trade is nothing when compared with the 'coasting' trade. Articles imported, apart from provisions and piecegoods, include agricultural implements and manures.

(vi) *Mills and factories.*—There are 14 mills in the district. These are either saw mills, oil mills, or rice mills. People, however, do not use rice mills so much as the old-fashioned method of husking paddy on the mortar and pestle principle where women use the *vonakke*. There are 57 factories in the district, of which 41 are tile factories, 31 being situated in Mangalore town. The Mangalore tile is well-known for its quality. The four coffee-curing factories in the district are also in Mangalore.

(vii) *Mangalore as a centre of trade and industry.*—The town of Mangalore, which derives its name from the famous old Mangaladevi temple at Bolar, is the only municipality in the district and its importance as a trading and industrial centre cannot be overrated. Its situation is ideal. On the shores of the Arabian Sea and within easy reach by sea of Bombay on the north and Cochin and Calicut on the south, it is the only important port for Coorg and Mysore and is connected with these territories by a number of excellent roads through passes in the Western Ghauts. Plantation products like coffee, and agricultural produce like paddy, rice and arecanut, flow in a steady stream into Mangalore from Coorg and Mysore. Two big rivers, which convey produce and provisions by boats to and from the interior of the district, meet at Mangalore in a wide and busy salt-water lagoon. Mangalore is further connected with Malabar and other southern districts by the railway which skirts the West Coast towards the south. The town, so ideally situated for commerce and trade, has attracted a large population of educated and enlightened people of every caste and creed, such as Christians, Brahmans of various sects, non-Brahmans especially Bants, and Mappillas. There are many well-known trading firms operating in the town, and factories, workshops, markets and minor industries tend to flourish exceedingly. The town bustles with life from morning till night and the trunk roads which converge on it are seldom free from heavy traffic.

17. *Markets.*—Appendix IV furnishes taluk-war particulars. Mangalore, the only municipal town in the district, has eight daily municipal markets. The coastal taluks possess more markets than the taluks in the interior. Most of the markets are situated on the coast and agricultural produce is brought to them by carts, boats and to some extent by lorries. Of the market towns in the interior, Bantval in Mangalore taluk is easily the most important as most of the paddy, rice and arecanut from Puttur and parts of Karkal, Kāsaragod and Mangalore taluks are taken to it. There is easy water-communication between Bantval and Mangalore. The great cattle fair held annually at Subrahmanya in Puttur taluk deserves special notice. At this fair, no less than about forty to fifty thousand heads of cattle are brought for sale down the Bisale ghaut from Mysore State. The people of the district buy nearly all their cattle at this fair, and purchasers from other districts like Malabar are also in evidence.

Most of the weekly markets in the small towns and villages deal only in miscellaneous articles like provisions and curry-stuffs. Merchants visit villages and to a large extent buy agricultural produce direct, the prices they pay being less than the market rates approximately by the cost of transport and other charges like merchants' profits and steamer fees.

18. *Indebtedness*—(i) *Mortgages.*—The following statement furnishes some figures for simple and usufructuary mortgages obtained from the offices of Sub-Registrars for 31 selected villages. Mulgeni transactions, which strictly speaking are pure lease transactions, have been excluded as were kanam transactions in the report for Malabar.

				Profession of							
				Borrower.				Lender.			
Items.	Years.	Number of documents.	Amount borrowed.	Agriculturist.	Trader.	Money-lender.	Others.	Agriculturist.	Trader.	Money-lender.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Rs.								
Simple and usufructuary mortgage.	1904 to 1907	1,301	8,57,648	960	113	..	228	852	151	2	296
Do.	1927 to 1930	1,470	16,88,183	1,047	142	1	280	919	192	64	295

	Purpose of mortgage (percentage).										
Items.	Agricultural improvements.	Trade and business.	Payment of kist.	Marriage expenses.	Discharge of old debts.	Purchase of new land.	Litigation.	Family expenses.	House building.	Education.	Miscellaneous.
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Simple and usufructuary mortgage.	1	..	..	2	69	3	2	3	1	..	19
Do.	2	1	..	2	71	2	2	2	1	..	17

Transactions during the period 1927–30, when compared with those during the period 1904-07, seem to show that indebtedness has increased to some extent. I may, however, observe that the increase in the amounts borrowed reflects to some extent at least the increase in the prices of grains and land. Debtor-agriculturists have increased, but so also have creditor-agriculturists. It is gratifying to note that agriculturists figure largely among the money-lending classes to the almost complete exclusion of professional money-lenders, thereby indicating clearly that lands are not passing into the hands of non-cultivating classes.

I cannot rely upon the accuracy of the particulars found in columns (13) to (23) of the above statement. There is nothing to guarantee that the 'ostensible' reasons for borrowing are the real reasons. The figures taken from 12 agricultural societies (two from each taluk) are summarized below :—

Number of members owning landed property.	Value of landed property owned by members referred to in column (1).	Value of other property owned by members referred to in column (1).	Total of columns (2) and (3).	Number of members referred to in column (1) who are in debt.	Amount of debt of members noted in column (1).	Net assets of membres referred to in column (1).	Percentage of column (6) over (4).	Percentage of column (6) over (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
590	27,93,719	4,19,774	32,13,493	471	4,68,401	27,45,092	14·58	16·77

These figures indicate that members are in debt to an extent representing about 17 per cent of their landed assets.

(ii) *Other indications.*—My Supervisor made careful enquiries in 87 villages and examined 2,665 ryots. He found that 1,066 or 40 per cent were free from debt, and that the remaining 1,599 were indebted to the extent of 34·65 per cent of the value of the total landed property of all the 2,665 ryots examined. He has classified as follows the purposes for which the debts were incurred :—

	PERCENTAGE.
(*a*) Purchase of new lands ..	14
(*b*) Cultivation expenses	5
(*c*) Liquidation of old debts ..	6
(*d*) Marriage expenses	2
(*e*) Family expenses	29
(*f*) House building	7
(*g*) Litigation	10
(*h*) Kist	..
(*i*) Trade	5
(*j*) Miscellaneous	22
Total ..	100

I need hardly say that these particulars, secured as they are only by local enquiry from ryots, who not only are suspicious, but who naturally resent any prying into their private affairs, can hardly be expected to be anything but rough and arbitrary.

19. *Co-operative credit societies.*—The appended figures illustrate the advance of this movement in the district from 1919 to 1929, which is more or less in keeping with the remarkable expansion of the movement throughout the Presidency :—

Year.	Total number of co-operative societies in the district.	Agricultural societies.		
		Number.	Working capital	Reserve fund.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1919–20	259	202	9,97,126	26,073
1920–21	288	227	10,40,541	34,330
1921–22	339	273	13,95,649	41,001
1922–23	368	297	17,49,782	57,382
1923–24	408	317	20,24,442	77,700
1924–25	487	390	20,99,583	96,291
1925–26	536	439	20,90,538	1,17,354
1926–27	536	441	19,29,255	1,38,924
1927–28	536	440	16,79,497	1,50,480
1928–29	528	435	15,63,566	1,70,791

Year.	Ratio of population to suits.		Position in the Presidency.
	All districts	South Kanara.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1903	124	147	14
1913	88	69	6
1923	79	48	2
1928	81	45	2

The number of societies increased rapidly from 1919 to 1926, thereafter maintaining a steady level. I feel that the fact that the number of societies has not increased after 1926 is an indication, not that the movement is losing grip over the district, but rather that the Co-operative department is concentrating more on the welfare of existing societies than on increasing the number. My conversations with ryots all over the district show that, although the movement is popular and useful, many societies exist only in name; and I respectfully suggest, that it is advisable to close such moribund institutions, as they serve nobody and seem to bring the movement into disrepute, even while they help to swell the returns on paper.

There is one central bank and there are 18 supervising unions. The central bank lends to societies at 7½ per cent interest and the societies in their turn lend to their members at 10 per cent or occasionally at the old rate of 9⅜ per cent. In the year 1928–29, there were 22,290 agricultural members who were divided as follows :—

	PER CENT.
Landholders	30·94
Tenants	53·66
Labourers	6·32
Miscellaneous	9·08

The department analyses its loans into 'productive,' 'non-productive' and 'paying of old debts.' Productive loans include those given for cultivation expenses, trade, purchase of land, and food and necessaries of life. Non-productive loans include those given for marriages and litigation. Such a classification can hardly be taken as accurate; for, as is known, borrowers are prone to give fictitious reasons for their requirements.

In 1928–29, the loans granted were as follows :—

	RS.
Productive purposes	6,18,622
Non-productive purposes ..	14,118
Paying of old debts	1,94,160
Total ..	8,26,900

20. *Litigation*—The amount of litigation in South Kanara, as in Malabar, is pronounced and has increased steadily according to the figures appended below :—

Total of suits and appeals.		Percentage of column (6) to column (5).	Position in the Presidency.
All districts.	South Kanara.		
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
317,034	8,125	2·56	17
477,636	17,919	3·75	13
546,715	26,662	4·88	7
529,763	28,331	5·35	7

Malabar and South Kanara possess peculiarities in land tenure which probably account largely for the fact that these two districts stand at the head of the Presidency as regards the volume of litigation in relation to population.

21. *Excise revenue.*—The excise revenue has increased more or less gradually from about 4 lakhs of rupees in 1902–03 to about 16 lakhs in 1929-30. It is interesting to compare the figures for South Kanara and neighbouring Malabar. In 1921, a population in Malabar of about 3 millions was responsible for a revenue of about 14½ lakhs, while a population in South Kanara of about 1¼ millions contributed a revenue of over 13 lakhs of rupees. The Mangalore municipality is responsible for a substantial proportion of the total consumption.

22. *Rainfall.*—South Kanara easily stands first in the Presidency as regards rainfall. Appendix V (A, B and C) gives the district figures from 1900 to 1929. The average yearly rainfall is 154 inches, as compared with 120 inches for Malabar. The south-west monsoon from June to September and the north-east monsoon from October to December contribute 87 per cent and 8·3 per cent respectively to the total rainfall of the district, as compared with 76·3 per cent and 13·9 per cent to the rainfall of Malabar. The average rainfall from January to March for South Kanara is less than an inch and that from April to May less than 7. The rainfall in South Kanara, therefore, is not as evenly distributed as in Malabar; but, even so, the south-west monsoon, during which over 89 inches of rain are recorded in June and July alone, provides an unfailing supply of water for the first and most important crop, while the north-east monsoon, yielding as it does a steady average of over 10 inches of rain a year, is generally sufficient for the second crop. Most of the water for the third crop is taken from small tanks or wells by baling. The paucity of rain in April and May is the chief reason why the dry nursery is so popular for the first wet crop. On examining the figures from 1900 to 1929, I find that the average annual rainfall never fell below 125 inches. Serious danger by floods does not exist owing to the natural drainage facilities in the district.

As might be expected, the rainfall in the taluks which skirt the Western Ghauts is greater than that in the purely coastal taluks. Karkal, Puttur and Coondapoor taluks recorded an average of 185, 167 and 152 inches respectively, while Mangalore and Kasaragod had only 140 and 135 inches. There are only 11 rain-recording stations in the district, out of which no less than seven are situated on the coast. Of the stations in the interior, only one, Beltangadi, is fairly close to the ghauts. There is no doubt that, if rainfall is recorded in villages which hug the ghauts, like Kollur, Hosangadi, Navur and Charmadi; the average in them will seldom fall below 200 inches a year.

23. *Remissions and floods.*—The remissions granted in the district since fasli 1314 are shown below :—

Fasli.	Seasonal remissions.				Fixed and other remissions.	Total.
	Waste remissions.	Shavi.	Tirvalkammi and fasalkammi.	Submerged or inundated.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1314	..	..	..	..	6,92,002	6,92,002
1315	..	..	..	..	5,90,718	5,90,718
1316	..	..	..	..	5,03,880	5,03,880
1317	..	..	..	..	4,29,303	4,29,303
1318	..	..	..	..	3,65,788	3,65,788
1319	..	..	..	..	3,08,167	3,08,167
1320	..	..	..	..	2,59,238	2,59,238
1321	..	..	..	..	2,16,591	2,16,591
1322	..	..	..		1,78,660	1,78,660
1323	..	..	..	..	1,46,525	1,46,525
1324	..	..	..	..	1,23,408	1,23,408
1325	..	..	..	..	1,19,190	1,19,190
1326	..	..	..		1,19,694	1,19,694
1327	..	..	..	..	1,19,911	1,19,911
1328	..	..	..	..	1,18,621	1,18,621
1329	..	..	..	..	1,18,440	1,18,440
1330	..	..	..	..	1,18,125	1,18,125
1331	..	..	..	..	1,18,050	1,18,050
1332	..	..	..	..	1,17,881	1,17,881
1333	..	..	..	12,562	1,17,563	1,30,125
1334	..	..	..	11,345	1,17,535	1,28,880
1335	..	..	..	2,104	1,17,461	1,19,655
1336	..	..	..	162	1,17,289	1,17,451
1337	..	..	..	99	1,16,805	1,16,904
1338	..	..	..	70	1,16,690	1,16,760

I can do no better in this connexion than quote from the Statistical Atlas for the district for 1923: "Droughts and seasonal calamities involving entire failure of crops are unknown in this district, and such vicissitudes of season as occur are of little consequence. . . There has been no famine in the district."

No remissions on account of failure of season were needed from fasli 1314 to 1332. Even the enormous floods of 1923–24 had little effect on the district, only Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 11,000 out of a land revenue demand of about 25 lakhs being granted for submersions and inundations in faslis 1333 and 1334 respectively. Remissions for the same reasons granted from fasli 1335 to 1338 are too trivial to notice.

The figures in column (7) for faslis 1314 to 1324 relate mainly to the increment remissions allowed at the last settlement, which gradually decreased to fasli 1324, thereafter leaving only fixed remissions such as cowles, etc., and beriz deductions for religious institutions.

24. *Agricultural statistics.*—Appendix VI furnishes the available figures from fasli 1314 to 1334 at intervals of five years. No particulars are available for Mangalore, Puttur and Udipi taluks for fasli 1314.

There has been a steady increase in the occupied area and in the number of pattas, and a decrease in the average extent of each holding. The enormous increase in the number of pattas is an indication of the tendency, not only for new-comers to take land on darkhast and to become small landholders, but also for the splitting up of old holdings.

Ploughs and cattle have steadily increased in numbers from fasli 1314 to 1334. So also have sheep and goats except for a slight set back in fasli 1329.

Turning to talukwar figures, the fall in the number of cattle and ploughs from fasli 1319 to 1324 in the taluks of Mangalore and Udipi is due mostly to the formation of Karkal taluk from portions of these two taluks in fasli 1322.

The climate of the district is not favourable to the health of cattle, and, coupled with indiscriminate breeding and indifferent feeding, has produced a poor and stunted quality. The great fair at Subrahmania in the Puttur taluk, to which cattle are driven down the Bisale ghaut from Mysore territory, provides most of the fresh animals; but ryots in the north of the district prefer to buy ploughing cattle from North Kanara, especially from Sirsi. Tigers and panthers are responsible for a considerable loss in livestock every year, especially in villages near the ghauts. The small panthers of the district are bold beasts which live in small caves all over the district, and regularly feed upon cattle. An increase in the reward for the destruction of these wild animals is very necessary.

25. *Crops.*—Fasli 1324 is the earliest for which figures are available for all the taluks. Appendix VII exhibits the available particulars for this fasli and for faslis 1334 to 1338. Between fasli 1324 and the period 1334–38, the total area sown (after deducting that sown more than once) rose from 523,573 acres to 556,886 acres, an increase of 6·36 per cent. The following abstract brings out the salient features for the principal crops for the district as a whole :—

Crops.	Fasli 1334–38 average.		Fasli 1324.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	ACS.		ACS.	
Rice	579,490	76·75	573,643	78·90
Coconuts ..	46,491	6·16	43,533	5·99
Arecanuts	17,087	2·27	14,915	1·93
Pulses (horse-gram, green-gram, black-gram, etc.)	44,382	5·88	50,451	6·94
Ragi	6,495	0·86	5,411	0·74
Gingelly	2,736	0·36	2,456	0·34
Chillies	5,746	0·76	4,640	0·64
Pepper	6,038	0·80	3,381	0·46
Sugarcane	3,601	0·47	1,319	0·18
Tobacco	1,456	0·19	1,283	0·18
Betel vines ..	1,007	0·13	815	0·11
Plantains	2,606	0·34	1,262	0·17
Sweet potato	3,481	0·46	..	..
Babul, bamboo, thatching grass and casuarina	12,995	1·71	8,910	1·23

The standard crops for wet, dry and garde lands are paddy, ragi and coconuts respectively. Paddy accounts for 76·75 per cent of the area sown in faslis 1334—38, as compared with 78·90 per cent in fasli 1324; but the actual area under paddy has increased by 5,847 acres. The area sown with ragi, though small, has increased by over 1,000 acres. Ragi is generally raised on dry lands, unlike the pulses which are grown largely as second or third crops on wet lands. Coconut cultivation has increased considerably, even though the trees grown on the bunds of wet lands are not taken into account in the statements. Areas cultivated with arecanut, pepper, gingelly, sugarcane, betel vines, plantains, tobacco and chillies have all increased. The sweet potato is rapidly becoming a popular crop. The area under 'babul, bamboo, thatching grass and casuarina' has expanded rapidly. There is a striking difference in the nature of the crops grown in different parts of the district; for instance, pepper is more or less confined to the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk, sugarcane to the coastal taluks, tobacco along the coast south of Kasaragod and so on. I have dwelt on these variations in paragraphs 8 to 10.

26. *Holdings and revenue.*—Appendix VIII exhibits the growth in holdings and revenue from fasli 1314 to 1338. It should be noted that the 'gardens' of the district are included in the 'wet' figures from fasli 1314 to 1323 and in the 'dry' figures from fasli 1324 to 1338. The abnormal increase in the extent of holdings in fasli 1318 is mainly due to the introduction of settlement rates in that fasli in the Neriya cardamom forest of the Puttur taluk.

On the whole there has been a steady increase in occupied areas and assessment. The following statement compares the area and assessment of different descriptions of land as found in the settlement register with those in the revenue accounts for fasli 1338 :—

	Occupied area.							
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.	
	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.
As per fasli 1338	469,440	2,64,886	421,243	19,03,523	77,005	3,60,304	970,688	25,28,561*
As per settlement register	276,353	1,15,308	421,636	18,94,147	69,292	3,37,685	767,281	23,47,140
Difference	+ 193,087	+ 1,49,578	+ 2,607	+ 9,376	+ 7,713	+ 22,619	+ 203,407	+ 1,81,721

* Includes Rs. 148, the assessment on eroded lands not relinquished.

The percentage increase under the several heads works out as follows :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
Dry ..	69·9 per cent.	129·7 per cent.
Wet ..	0·6 ,,	0·5 ,,
Garden ..	11·1 ,,	6·7 ,,
Total ..	26·5 ,,	7·7 ,,

The increase under dry is very large, followed by garden and then wet. The expansion of dry holdings is due mainly to assignments on darkhast of extensive areas of assessed waste, and partly to the transfer of reclaimed kumaris of the Karasagod taluk to the appropriate heads of dry assessment. Increases in garden and wet are accounted for by assignments of porambokes, the transfers of reclaimed kumaris to garden and wet, and the transfer to garden of kumaki house-sites containing garden trees. In South Kanara, as in Malabar, transfers from dry to wet and garden are not permissible during the currency of settlement.

27. *Darkhasts and relinquishments.*—Appendix IX furnishes details for faslis 1321 to 1338, fasli 1330 excepted. Complete figures for other faslis are not available.

During 17 faslis from 1321 to 1338, leaving out fasli 1330, 709 acres of land were relinquished and 169,960 acres taken on darkhast. Relinquishments are trivial, while the demand

for assessed waste on darkhast is extensive. The largest number of darkhast applications come from the taluks of Mangalore, Karkal and Kasaragod.

I was struck by the way in which lands were taken on darkhast and then mostly left waste. I understand that these dry lands are generally applied for on darkhast in order to monopolize the scrub jungle on them for leaf manure.

28. *Coercive processes.*—Appendix X exhibits the available figures for lands sold for arrears of revenue. On an average, only 36 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 72 were sold yearly. This is a trifling figure when compared to the total beriz of the district of about 25 lakhs of rupees and clearly indicates that the assessment has been collected with ease.

29. *Unoccupied lands.*—Appendix XI (A, B and C) furnishes the required figures. Talukwar totals at settlement and in fasli 1338 are abstracted below :—

Taluk.	Unoccupied wet.		Unoccupied garden.		Unoccupied dry.	
	At Settlement.	In Fasli 1338.	At Settlement.	In Fasli 1338.	At Settlement.	In Fasli 1338.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Coondapoor	147·43	233·63	36·16	55·69	192,021·94	180,272·45
Karkal	108·57	37·45	35·67	8·35	246,687·15	208,715·16
Kasaragod	211·79	119·54	157·51	91·84	222,193·01	166,226·58¾
Mangalore	48·56	91·44	41·57½	41·36½	136,051·57	80,828·11
Puttur	523·74	173·81	125·63	23·04	555,370·00	531,549·12
Udipi	40·56	31·15	36·25	24·41	111,632·63	79,728·81
Total for the district ..	1,080·65	687·02	432·82½	244·72½	1,463,956·30	1,247,320·23¾

There has been a very substantial decrease in the unoccupied area (wet, dry and garden), except for a trifling increase due to relinquishment in unoccupied wet in the taluks of Coondapoor and Mangalore and in unoccupied garden in the Coondapoor taluk. Decreases in unoccupied extents are of course due to inclusion in holdings. The marked decrease in the extent of unoccupied dry lands is specially conspicuous. The assessments on dry, wet and garden lands fixed at the last settlement do not seem to have deterred people from occupying waste lands. It may be noted that, for the Kasaragod taluk, the extent of 31,357·39 acres of kumari included in unoccupied dry at the last settlement, as shown in column (6) above, has been excluded from unoccupied dry for fasli 1338, as furnished in column (7); because subsequent to settlement unoccupied kumaris were transferred either to occupied kumaris at favourable rates, to ordinary occupied lands at taram rates, or to assessed waste at taram rates. A large extent of reserved forest in the district is included in the figures for unoccupied dry. There has been a substantial increase in the area afforested subsequent to the last settlement.

30. *Sale and lease values*—(i) *General.*—A large number of documents were examined in the Kasaragod taluk of the South Kanara district. Mr. MacEwen, in paragraph 33 of his scheme report, discusses the results of his experiments in Malabar in detail, and arrives at the conclusion that a comparison of sale and lease values in Malabar for the purposes of the scheme report is impracticable. South Kanara is akin to Malabar in having a most complicated system of tenures; and my own enquiries, coupled with the results of the experiments in the Kasaragod taluk referred to above, have led to the same conclusion as Mr. MacEwen's for Malabar, for the following reasons :

(*a*) Transfers from dry, wet or garden to other heads are not permitted during the currency of the settlement; but such changes on the ground are frequently occurring. Sales and leases of lands are generally not based upon the descriptions assigned to them in the revenue accounts, but upon the actual state of the ground which however cannot be verified without an expensive and detailed inspection.

(*b*) Many documents are silent about such extra assets as houses, wells, garden, trees standing on dry and wet lands and so on.

(*c*) The type of the perpetual lease in South Kanara, known as the *mulgeni* lease, resembles in many respects the *kuzhikanam* transaction of Malabar, in which the payment of some sort of premium when a piece of land is taken on lease materially affects the rent. The registered lease documents generally give no details of the nature and amount of such premiums.

(*d*) When a plot of land is sold or let on lease, the deed expresses the extent involved in terms of muras of the seed required to sow it; but the standard of conversion of muras to acres and cents varies considerably in different parts of the district.

(*e*) Reliable figures cannot be secured for the early years of the settlement, because the lands in several of the early documents are described in terms of the 'warg' which is of unknown extent.

(*f*) It is usual in the district to let out or sell holdings which include lands of several descriptions. It is very rare to find, for instance, any dry, wet or garden land sold or leased out separately.

In the experimental examination of documents in the Kasaragod taluk, two periods, 1911–12 to 1913–14 and 1925–26 to 1927–28, were selected for comparison. Even though all suspicious and vague documents were excluded, the sale prices and lease values, that were

extracted for each taram from what were considered reliable documents, varied so widely that a comparison was impossible.

(ii) *The chalgeni lease.*—The majority of wet lands, quite a large proportion of dry lands and some gardens are leased out by landholders (*mulidars*), or by permanent tenants (*mulgenidars*, etc.), to tenants-at-will on simple yearly leases, documentary or oral, known as *chalgeni* leases. These simple yearly leases, though of little use on account of lack of data for the purpose of comparison between the earlier and later settlement periods, provide a considerable amount of general information especially with regard to the ratio of the rent to the assessment.

The areas in these simple lease deeds are generally expressed in terms of the *Bijawari mura* which is the area upon which a mura of 42 seers of seed-paddy can be sown. This area varies in different localities. The rent usually is calculated in terms of the *geni-mura* which also varies considerably in different localities; for instance, the *geni-mura* is sometimes 58 seers, sometimes 52 seers, sometimes 48 seers, more generally 42 seers and occasionally 32 seers.

I understand that the selling value of a piece of land is calculated on the net rent it yields in terms of the 42-seer mura; for example, an extent of wet land which yields a net yearly rent of one mura of rice is valued at about Rs. 100. Good lands near the coast, which fetch a rent of 15 to 20 muras of rice per acre will sell for Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per acre; and the wet lands in the interior, which may yield a rent of 6 to 7 muras of rice per acre, will sell for Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per acre.

A considerable portion of time during my tours in the district was spent in studying these simple leases which are so common and which form such a distinctive feature of the district. I was able, with great difficulty and after much persuasion, to examine some of these deeds which are nearly always unregistered. The ryots of the district showed a marked reluctance to allow me to look at the documents; and I am afraid that, often, only documents for the poorer classes of land in the district were produced before me and those for good lands withheld. I remember that in a village in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group I was shown a number of lease deeds in which no rent at all was shown, the landholders alleging that, because of the unhealthiness of the tract, lack of labour and ravages by wild animals and pests, no tenants could be persuaded to take lands on lease at a reasonable rent; so that the only method of persuading a man to cultivate a piece of land was to give it to him free of rent. While admitting that some cases do exist in many of these villages in the far interior of poor lands being given either free of rent or on merely a nominal rent, I cannot subscribe to the statement that lands of the better classes in such villages are not capable of yielding a fairly reasonable return to the lessor. It has been again and again brought to my notice that the rents noted in chalgeni leases are fictitious and seldom wholly realized because they are recorded on the principle of the proverb which tells us to aim at the star in order to hit the moon. It must be noted, however, that the recorded rent in these deeds actually forms the exact basis of calculating the sale value of the land. If land is capable of being sold at a value which is in direct proportion to the rent recorded in a chalgeni lease deed, it is difficult to term such a recorded rent as fictitious merely because a recalcitrant tenant refuses to pay up all his dues. The claim is contestable in a civil court, and I am sure every lessor will try to collect, if he can, the whole amount of the rent noted in the deed. It is either because of his unwise choice of a tenant, or because he has yielded to the temptation of rack-renting his tenant, that he fails sometimes to collect the full amount of his rent.

These leases generally are extremely complicated, both as regards the different descriptions of land which are included in a single lease and also because of the various items of rent. As an example, I give below a case of a single chalgeni lease. It involves eight subdivisions containing wet land of all 3 classes, as well as garden and dry land. The total extent involved is 16·84 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 39-14-0. The annual *geni* or rent is as follows:—Forty muras of rice, Rs. 60 in cash, 1,000 bundles of straw, 15,000 betel leaves, 1,000 plantain leaves, 1,000 arecanuts, some vegetables, the services of 10 to 20 labourers or a cash payment of 8 annas for each of them, and the services of six pairs of buffaloes for ploughing or a cash payment of rupee one for each pair—the whole of this rent to be paid in one instalment. As is nearly always the case in these leases, the lessor is to pay the assessment. I have collected a number of cases of chalgeni leases, and to the best of my ability have converted rents in kind to money values at the prices which prevailed in the respective villages at the time of enquiry. The figures that I have obtained may not be absolutely trustworthy considering all the difficulties. There is the additional trouble of not being able to locate and inspect many of the lands involved, owing to lack of particulars regarding survey numbers and subdivisions, which means lack of data as to the amount of extra assets such as houses, etc., that are included in the leases. Still, all things considered, the figures I append below serve, in my opinion, to give some indication at least of the general ratio which rent bears to assessment.

Number of cases.	Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Total.		Rent.	Ratio of rent to assessment.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
155	303·20½	1,503 0	51·31	279 4	32·71	30 2	387·22½	1,812 6	10,142 7	5·60

NOTE—Of the 155 cases in column (1), 96 relate to wet, 26 to garden, 3 to dry; 11 to wet, garden and dry, 13 to wet and garden, 5 to wet and dry and 1 to garden and dry.

It will be seen from the above figures that the ratio of the rent to assessment for the district as a whole comes to 5·60. Of the 155 cases I investigated, 21 were in villages in the special wet group, 69 in the first group, 29 in the second group, 23 in the third group and 13 in the fourth group. I have come across cases where the rent is fifteen to twenty times the assessment, and have also met instances where the lessor pays the assessment but exacts no rent from his tenant. The rent varies from village to village, but is highest along the coast and in villages placed in the first group, and gradually decreases towards the interior, being lowest in the jungly villages which skirt the ghauts, especially in the Puttur taluk. The rent is fixed on land generally in accordance with the state of the ground and not on its description in the revenue accounts. I was not able to secure sufficient information to compare rents at different periods of the settlement; but, on the whole, rents have tended to increase. I am told that they are usually put up when the assessment is increased.

31. *Prices of standard grains.*—(i) *Wet lands.*—Paddy was the standard grain adopted at the last settlement. The Board took the retail average prices of the first and second sorts of paddy, striking the mean for 20 years up to fasli 1309. The average, omitting years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers a rupee, worked out at 21·1 seers of paddy a rupee, to which 25 per cent was added for cartage and merchants' profits, and a commutation rate of 27 seers a rupee arrived at. This commutation rate works out at Rs. 133 per garce.

Appendix XII-A shows the district prices from fasli 1320 to 1339, worked out from figures furnished by the Board. There was no famine during this period. The district average for these 20 years works out at Rs. 330 per garce (annual average), and Rs. 323 a garce (ryots' selling months). When the generous allowance of 25 per cent is deducted for cartage and merchants' profits, the commutation rates come to Rs. 248 a garce (annual average), and Rs. 242 a garce (ryots' selling months), which represent increases of 86 and 82 per cent respectively over the commutation rate adopted at the last settlement. I append the following taluk figures :—

Taluk.	Annual average price per garce.			Ryots' selling months' average price per garce.		
	First sort paddy.	Second sort paddy.	Average of the first and second sorts of paddy.	First sort paddy.	Second sort paddy.	Average of the first and second sorts of paddy.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coondapoor	367	338	353	372	346	359
Karkal	335	301	318	335	301	318
Kasaragod	364	335	350	361	338	350
Mangalore	379	333	356	368	322	345
Puttur	349	298	324	335	292	314
Udipi	324	288	306	309	269	288

Prices in the taluks of Karkal, Puttur and Udipi are below and those in the taluks of Mangalore, Coondapoor and Kasaragod are above the district averages.

(ii) *Dry lands.*—Ragi was taken as the standard grain at the last settlement, and the same crop is proposed as the standard for resettlement. Though the area sown with ragi is small, it is the only crop that can be adopted as the standard. A commutation rate of Rs. 175 per garce was adopted at the last settlement, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits.

Appendix XII-B shows the district prices from fasli 1326 to 1339, worked out from figures furnished by the Collector. For lack of figures prior to fasli 1326, only those for the last fourteen years are given. There was no famine during this period. The district averages work out at Rs. 524 a garce (annual average), and Rs. 521 a garce (ryots' selling months). Deducting the liberal allowance of 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, the commutation rates for purposes of resettlement come to Rs. 419 and Rs. 417 respectively, which represent increases of 139 per cent and 138 per cent over the commutation rate adopted at the last settlement.

(iii) *Garden lands.*—Coconut was taken as the standard product for garden lands at the last settlement, and a commutation rate of Rs. 24 a thousand was arrived at, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. The Deputy Commissioner, however, proposed the adoption of Rs. 22 a thousand nuts as the commutation rate. Strictly speaking, the rates adopted at the last settlement were not fixed in accordance with the commutation rate, but followed the Malabar system of arbitrary rates which were assigned in such a way as to fit the quality and yield of the gardens as they stood.

In spite of efforts to obtain figures for the prices of coconuts in recent years in all the taluks, only the prices at the Mangalore market as published in the gazette could be secured and these, for 20 faslis ending with 1339, are shown in Appendix XII-C-1. The average price per thousand for the last 20 faslis for the Mangalore market works out at Rs. 77, as against Rs. 37 at the last settlement. Deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, the commutation rate works out at Rs. 62, as against Rs. 30 at the last settlement; the former represents an increase of 107 per cent over the latter. A comparison of the prices of coconuts in Malabar at different periods is given in enclosure 3—see next sub-paragraph. These prices are taken from the figures published under the Malabar Tenants'

Improvements Act of 1900. The commutation rate at the last Malabar settlement, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, was worked out at Rs. 16 a thousand, being much lower than that adopted for South Kanara. If the figures for the last 20 years for the eight plains taluks of Malabar are taken (Appendix XII-C-2), a commutation rate of Rs. 35 a thousand is arrived at after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. Strictly speaking, this figure should be compared with the Malabar settlement commutation rate of Rs. 16 a thousand. In order to be quite fair to the ryots, I compare this rate of Rs. 35 a thousand with the South Kanara settlement commutation rate of Rs. 22 a thousand and arrive at an increase of 59 per cent. So, if the prices of the Mangalore market are adopted, the increase in the commutation rate worked out with reference to prices in recent years over the settlement figure is 107 per cent; and, if the Malabar prices in recent years are taken, the increase over the South Kanara settlement commutation rate is 59 per cent.

(iv) *A comparison of commutation rates for different periods.*—The statistics discussed above are the usual ones found in all scheme reports. In view of the economic depression, which has swept over the whole world in recent years and which, though it shows faint signs of lifting, still holds the world in thrall, I venture to append comparative figures in four enclosures to this report :—

Enclosure 1.—Commutation rates per garce of paddy and ragi in the South Kanara district at different important periods.

Enclosure 2.—The ryots' selling months for paddy and ragi for the taluks of the South Kanara district.

Enclosure 3.—The average annual prices of coconuts, comparing the commutation rate adopted for South Kanara at the last settlement with the rates worked out from figures published for the eight plains taluks of Malabar under the Tenants' Improvement Act.

Enclosure 4.—The average annual prices of coconuts per thousand for Mangalore town at different important periods.

The figures in the enclosures show that, though there was a marked fall in prices in 1929-30 and 1930-31, yet prices in recent years are well above the average prices adopted at the last settlement in working out the commutation rate. There seems to be a tendency for the price of coconuts to rise again in the Mangalore market.

32. *General conclusions.*—The abundant rainfall in the district, which averages even more than in Malabar, seldom fails, and coupled as it is with natural facilities for quick and efficient drainage, prevents famine, floods and epidemics and obviates the necessity for granting remissions on a large scale (paragraphs 22 and 23).

The steady increase in population, especially during the last decade, finds a parallel in increased trade and traffic (railway, sea-borne, motor and river), in an increased demand for land which brings about a corresponding decrease in unoccupied areas, and in a wide expansion in the area grown with important crops (paragraphs 13, 16, 25, 26 and 29).

Though railway communications have not developed of late, the roads in the district, which are good as compared with those in the Presidency as a whole and which provide easy means of communication with Coorg and Mysore, have expanded, especially near the coast. Thus there is a possibility of meeting the remarkable increase in motor traffic, of coping with the increased flow of agricultural produce from Coorg, Mysore and the interior of the district to markets and ports in the district, and of conveying manufactured articles and agricultural stock to people whose wants are increasing steadily (paragraphs 15, 16, 17 and 24). The advance in the standard of living, the rise in population and the steady increase in civil litigation, have their natural consequences in an increase to some extent in indebtedness. Happily, such an increase does not tend, as one may expect, to allow lands to pass into the hands of the non-cultivating classes. The advance in the co-operative movement is in keeping on the whole with the general progress in the district (paragraphs 18, 19 and 20).

That the assessment does not generally press heavily on the people, except perhaps in feverish, jungly and thinly populated villages in the interior, is seen from the small amount of coercion required to induce the ryots to pay their dues to Government, from the absence of relinquishments, from the high ratio of rents to assessment and from the avidity with which the people are bringing waste lands under permanent occupation (paragraphs 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30).

The recorded prices of the standard grains show a well-marked advance over the prices prevailing at the last settlement (paragraph 31).

Chapter V—The Last Settlement.

33. *Introductory.*—This chapter is divided into three parts : the first part briefly summarizes the revenue history of the district up to the last settlement; the second part describes the last settlement; the third part attempts to criticize the last settlement, and propose alterations in its framework as a basis for resettlement. As regards revenue history prior to the last settlement, to avoid confusion, I have omitted any reference to certain terms of old revenue parlance peculiar to the district where such omissions do not affect proposals for resettlement. For further details, reference is solicited to Mr. Krishnamurti Ayyangar's Scheme Report (pages 25 to 30 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902).

(A) Revenue History up to the last Settlement.

34. *Revenue History before the British occupation.*—Prior to the ascendency of the Vijianagar dynasty, rulers seem to have taken as land tax one-sixth of the gross-produce first in paddy and then in rice, the latter having the effect of enhancing the revenue by about 10 per cent over the former. The land tax was raised in 1336 to one-fourth of the gross produce by Hari Har Ray, one of the Vijianagar Kings, the demand including a twelfth share, ostensibly for the support of Brahmans and temples, but really being appropriated by the State. The commutation rate adopted for this demand was as high as 30 seers of rice a rupee. The assessment was fixed on the whole holding, or 'warg', which was scattered and of unknown area. Such a system naturally provided splendid opportunities for corruption.

The assessment fixed by the Vijianagar Kings remained more or less the same till 1618, when the Bednore Government increased it by 50 per cent in the whole of Kanara except the Mangalore *hobli*. This was followed by a tax on fruit trees, especially the coconut. To these imposts of the Bednore Government, Hyder added considerably by further taxation which included an assessment on waste lands. Tippu followed his father's footsteps by resuming inams and still further raising the taxes.

35. *Revenue History after the British occupation in* 1799.—Sir Thomas Munro began by granting a remission of 151,000 pagodas. His settlement was divided into 'shist' which represented the old standard rent, and 'shamil' which covered the extras imposed by the Bednore and Mysore Governments. He held that Government unoccupied waste lands should not be assessed. Munro's settlement of 1799–1800 worked well for a time and then showed signs of over-assessment which induced the Board of Revenue to order a revision. Messrs. Read, Ravinshaw and Harris submitted proposals for revision which eventually resulted in the Board proposing the 'tharao' settlement of 1819. This, with subsequent minor modifications, was the system in force when settlement operations were commenced about 30 years ago. Holdings were divided into 'tharao bharti', paying full 'tharao' rates, and into 'tharao kambharti', paying less than the full 'tharao' rates. With the rise in prices, over-assessment ceased to be a problem.

The Coorg maganes were taken over in 1834 and were settled as follows :—

The Amara and Sullia maganes were assessed at the maximum or 'bharti' rates fixed by the Coorg Government in 1812. The other maganes were taxed at the 'shist' and 'shamil' rates which prevailed in 1804.

The 'warg' or holding is the unit of assessment and is divided into 'kadim' or 'hosagami.' The former are estates formed before the Company's Government; and to them are attached certain privileges like the *kumaki* privilege. The latter are estates formed from Government waste lands after British occupation, to which no such privileges are attached.

I have been frequently asked by what right the Government can revise the rates, and why there should not be a permanent settlement in South Kanara. In this connection, attention may be drawn to the following decision. In Vaikunta Bapuji *versus* the Government of Bombay, it was held that the 'tharao' settlement was not a permanent one. On this decision, it was decided by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in concurrence with the Government of Madras that there was nothing in the revenue history of South Kanara to show that the Government were pledged to maintain the present assessments unaltered; and so it was recognized that the district might contribute its fair share to the necessities of the State (G.O. No. 1011, Revenue, dated 9th September 1884 and G.O. No. 257, Revenue, dated 27th February 1885). As observed by Sir Arthur Havelock on his visit to the district in 1896, the question was finally settled in favour of Government and cannot be reopened.

(B) A Review of the last Settlement.

36. *General.*—The 'tharao' settlement was in vogue prior to the last settlement, the 'warg' being the unit of assessment whose boundaries and extent were not known. The 'dhurmati' chitta of 1801 showed the 'bijawari', or the amount of seed required to sow each 'warg.' It was a record of vague generalities. The 'sarasari' or 'tharao' chitta of 1819 was hardly an improvement over its predecessor, except that an attempt was made to maintain it up to date. The correspondence, commencing from 1880 over the decision in Vaikunta Bapuji *versus* the Bombay Government referred to in the previous paragraph, eventually led to the decision to survey and settle the district on modern lines.

The survey of the district was taken up and completed between the years 1893 and 1896. Out of a total of 2,571,923 acres, only 592,139 acres were registered as occupied, deducting kumari and mulpatta. Wherever reserved forest was identified, it was classified as peramboke, 255,204 acres of poramboke being accounted for in this way. The balance of 307,691 acres of reserved forest was included in the area shown as unoccupied dry. Defects and discrepancies in this survey, which led to voluminous correspondence, were rectified by supplemental surveys which were carried out in the several taluks between 1895 and 1904. The subdivision was taken as the unit for the purpose of settlement (paragraphs 4 to 8 and 17 of the introduction report in G.O. No. 982, Revenue, dated 9th October 1905).

Scheme reports for the taluks of Kasaragod and Mangalore, and for Udipi and Coondapoor, were submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Krishnamurti Ayyangar, in 1898 and 1899, and the Government passed orders on them in 1902 (G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902 and G.O. No. 884, Revenue, dated 29th September 1902). Following the precedent of Malabar, all cultivable lands were divided into wet, dry and garden.

37. *Wet lands.*—Wet land was defined as land levelled, bunded and adapted for paddy cultivation. At first, the Deputy Commissioner divided wet lands into '*bail*,' '*majal*' and '*bettu*.' Bail lands were defined as those growing two crops of paddy, both of which could be raised without recourse to artificial means of irrigation; majal lands were defined as those yielding two paddy crops or one of paddy and one of other grains, the second crop always being irrigated by baling; and bettu lands were defined as those producing only one crop. These definitions, I am afraid, led to considerable confusion which was left to be cleared by Mr. Couchman, the Settlement Officer, who after a short interval succeeded Mr. Krishnamurti Ayyangar. Mr. Couchman pointed out that the above definitions had been frequently changed while the classification was in progress, so that 'majals' included on the one hand lands equal to the best 'bails' and on the other lands which produced only a single crop. He observed that, after the classification of three taluks had been completed, orders had been issued to enter all lands which resorted to 'baling' as 'majal'; that is to say, even lands yielding three rice crops were under these orders reduced to 'majal.' Mr. Couchman proposed that the discrepancies arising out of these conflicting orders could be rectified by putting all lands yielding two rice crops into the first class, and by reducing by one taram those lands which raised a second crop by baling. Mistakes in the original classification were carefully rectified, partly by inspection and partly by office process. Eventually, all wet lands were divided into three classes, abandoning the misleading terms, *bail*, *majal* and *bettu*, for revenue and settlement purposes. I have defined these three classes in paragraph 8 of this report (paragraph 5 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902). All lands regularly yielding two wet crops were charged a consolidated rate of 1¼ times the single crop assessment. No second crop charge was to be levied during the currency of the settlement on lands, which at the settlement were not assessed at the consolidated double crop rates. From the definitions of the three classes of wet lands found in paragraph 8, it can be seen that all lands placed in the first class are assessed at the consolidated double crop rates; all lands placed in the third class are charged with single crop rates; and those placed in the second class are assessed partly at single crop and partly at double crop rates.

Every village was assigned a wet group, the grouping adapting itself to the following considerations:—Markets, communications, healthiness or unhealthiness of the locality, population, ravages by wild animals, etc. The question of grouping will be dealt with in greater detail later on. Paddy was taken as the standard crop for wet lands. Careful crop experiments were made and the average outturn in Madras measures and imperial seers for the several tarams was arrived at, 15 per cent being allowed for shrinkage of paddy. The average price of the first and second sorts of paddy, for 20 years ending with fasli 1309, was worked out at 20·45 imperial seers a rupee. Omitting the years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers a rupee, the average came to 21·4 imperial seers of paddy a rupee. In order to arrive at the ryots' selling price, 25 per cent was added as cartage and merchants' profits, and a commutation rate of 26·8 seers per rupee was eventually reached. The Government adopted 27 seers a rupee as the commutation rate. The outturns determined for the several tarams were converted into money values at the above commutation rate and the following deductions were made: (*a*) 15 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas and (*b*) cultivation expenses ranging from Rs. 13–8–0 for first taram lands to Rs. 3–8–0 for ninth taram lands. The balance was taken to be the net profit derived by the ryots from their lands, and half of this was fixed as the share due to Government.

The Government share ranged from Rs. 10–14–0 for first taram lands to Rs. 1–13–0 for ninth taram lands. The rates for single crop wet lands eventually sanctioned were however leniently fixed, falling far short of the legitimate Government share, and ranged from Rs. 7 for the first taram to 12 annas for the ninth taram. Where wet lands were registered as double crop, a consolidated rate of 1¼ times that of the single crop rates was levied. A special group for wet lands alone was assigned to villages along the coast to the north of the Chandragiri river, in which the wet rates exceeded those in first group villages by one rupee (paragraphs 12 and 17 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902).

38. *Dry lands.*—Under this head was included all cultivable lands not classed as wet or garden. Unoccupied cultivable lands were classified on the same principles as occupied lands. For wet lands as well as for dry, soils estimated to be of equal productive capacity were merged and assigned tarams. There were nine tarams for wet and dry lands. The standard grain for dry was taken as ragi, as this crop predominated over the others grown on dry lands. The experiments upon which the Deputy Commissioner based his proposals for fixing the outturn in terms of ragi were found insufficient and three-fourths of the average outturns for the several tarams in the whole Presidency was adopted for the district. The outturns so arrived at ranged from 240 Madras measures for the first taram to 120 for the sixth taram. The average price of ragi per garce for 19 years ending 1892–93 was found to be Rs. 227, and from this price a commutation rate of Rs. 175 a garce was arrived at, after allowing 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. The outturns were calculated in terms of money at this commutation rate and the following deductions made: 20 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas and amounts ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 for cultivation

expenses. The Government share was fixed at half the remainder and varied from Rs. 2-4-0 for the first taram to Re. 0-10-0 for the sixth. The rates actually sanctioned however ranged from Rs. 2 for the first taram to Re. 0-8-0 for the sixth taram. Rates for the last three taranis, making nine in all, were fixed at Re. 0-6-0, 0-4-0 and 0-2-0 (paragraph 13 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902, and paragraph 12 of the notification for the Puttur taluk issued in pursuance of B.P. No. 122, Press, dated 28th March 1904).

39. *Garden lands.*—The Deputy Commissioner's classification was based on the system adopted in Malabar, where the coconut, the jack and the areca were taken as garden products. Subsequently, the tamarind, the mango, the palmyra and the pepper vine were added as garden products with special reference to lands which were known as 'garden bettus,' or walled enclosures containing fruit trees, generally other than coconuts, jacks and arecas. I wish to emphasize the fact that lands already classified as gardens on the Malabar system, where coconuts, jacks and arecanuts were the only garden products, were not reinspected to see if they contained tamarinds, palmyras, etc., except on appeal against assessment (paragraphs 8 and 9 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902). A field was considered fit to be assessed as garden, if an acre contained ten bearing coconut palms or their equivalent in other garden trees, one bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree being considered equivalent to two bearing coconut palms, and four pepper vines or palmyras to one bearing coconut palm (paragraph 6 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902). The Deputy Commissioner submitted alternative proposals for arriving at garden rates: in his first proposal, the average garden was taken as that which contained 25 bearing coconuts to the acre; in his second proposal, gardens were divided into two blocks, one containing more than twenty coconut trees to the acre and the other containing less than that number and subject to the minimum of ten. His rates were calculated upon an estimated annual outturn of from 32 to 55 nuts to a coconut tree, and he converted these outturns into money rates at the low commutation rate of Rs. 22 a thousand nuts, which was arrived at after allowing 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. After making further deductions (1) of 20 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas and (2) for cultivation expenses, he eventually arrived at rates varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 3 an acre according to his first proposal, and ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 2-8-0 according to his second proposal. Finally, the Government, following the proposals of the Board, sanctioned rates falling by 1 rupee from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2, gardens being divided into seven tarams: best, superior, good, ordinary, inferior, bad and worst (paragraph 14 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902). Such a division was based on the quality of the garden and its yield and not upon the nature of the soil or group. Grouping was not considered necessary for gardens because it was felt that the seven tarams that were formed irrespective of grouping gave a scale of rates sufficiently flexible to assess correctly all sorts and kinds of gardens (paragraph 44 of Board's endorsement printed with G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902). No special rates were fixed for the valuable arecanut gardens which form a distinctive feature of the district; but pure, good arecanut gardens were generally assessed at Rs. 8 an acre (paragraph 44 of the Board's endorsement printed in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902).

40. *Wet and dry grouping.*—As already observed, gardens were not grouped. The grouping of *kumari* lands will be discussed in the last chapter, in which, to avoid confusion, I intend to devote separate paragraphs to other incidental subjects like *kans*, *banes*, *mulpattas*, *kumakis*, etc. The Deputy Commissioner's proposals resulted in the sanctioning of three groups for wet and dry lands in the taluks of Mangalore, Kasaragod, Udipi and Coondapoor. The taluk of Karkal, subsequently formed out of Mangalore and Udipi, is also divided into three groups. The reformed taluks of Mangalore and Udipi, which are well off for communications, etc., and do not contain any particularly jungly villages, have only two groups, the first and the second. In the third group are placed villages in unhealthy localities at the foot of the hills which, being jungly, are exposed to malaria and the ravages of wild animals. In the first group are placed villages with good means of communication and easy access to ports and markets, where labour is plentiful. In the second group are placed the villages occupying an intermediate position between those in the first and third groups. A special group for wet land alone was sanctioned for coastal villages to the north of the Chandragiri river. These villages have exceptional advantages in the way of ports, markets, means of communication, etc. The wet lands in this special group pay assessment at rates which exceed those in the first group by a rupee (paragraphs 10 and 12 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902). Mr. Couchman, who wrote the special report for Puttur taluk at a much later stage, proposed a fourth group for wet and dry lands, in order to allow for the exceptional hardships which the people living in villages near the ghauts had to contend with (paragraph 3 of B.P. No. 74, dated 4th March 1904). The following table furnishes details of the number of villages placed in different groups in all the taluks of the district.

Name of taluk. (1)	Number of villages in the wet, special and dry first group. (2)	Number of villages in the wet and dry first group. (3)	Number of villages in the wet and dry second group. (4)	Number of villages in the wet and dry third group. (5)	Number of villages in the wet and dry fourth group. (6)
Coondapoor	30	37	16	20	..
Karkal	..	18	53	34	..
Kasaragod	16	66	24	8	..
Mangalore	26	126	26	..	..
Puttur	..	13	54	62	55
Udipi	43	57	15	..	..
Total ..	115	317	188	124	55

41. *Final results.*—From paragraph 22 of the introduction report (paragraph 5 of the Board's endorsement printed in G.O. No. 982, Revenue, dated 9th October 1905), it will be seen that the settlement resulted in an increase of the beriz for the district from Rs. 14,19,586 to Rs. 23,41,260 or by 65 per cent. The average rate per acre for the several descriptions of lands in the district is given below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Wet, I Class	6	14	1
,, II Class	4	10	1
,, III Class	2	5	5
Garden	4	13	7
Dry	0	14	3
Kumari	0	2	2

It is always difficult for a layman to correlate the various means—soil classification, grouping, tarams and so on—which are employed to make the rates sufficiently flexible to suit all the varying conditions which exist in every district. Hence, as this report is meant partly for laymen not trained in settlement procedure, I append below for wet and dry lands a table which clearly exhibits the money rates for the district resulting from the last settlement :—

Group.	Soil classification.	Wet. I Class. Taram.	Rate per acre. Single crop.	Rate per acre. Double crop.	II Class. Taram.	Rate per acre. Single crop.	Rate per acre. Double crop.	III Class. Taram.	Rate per acre. Single crop.	Rate per acre. Double crop.	Dry. Taram.	Rate per acre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.			RS. A.
I	VII-1	1	..	8 12	2	6 0	7 8	3	5 0	..	1	2 0
II	VII-1	2	..	7 8	3	5 0	6 4	4	4 0	..	2	1 8
I	VII-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2, XIII-1.											
II	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1	3	..	6 4	4	4 0	5 0	5	3 0	..	3	1 4
III	VII-1											
I	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-1.											
II	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2	4	..	5 0	5	3 0	3 12	6	2 0	..	4	1 0
III	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1											
IV	VII-1											
I	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3, XIV-2.											
II	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	5	..	3 12	6	2 0	2 8	7	1 8	..	5	0 12
III	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2											
IV	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1											
I	VI-5, VIII-5, XIV-3											
II	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4											
III	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	6	..	2 8	7	1 8	1 14	8	1 0	.	6	0 8
IV	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2											
I	....											
II	VI-5, VIII-5	7	..	1 14	8	1 0	1 4	8	1 0	..	7	1 6
III	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4											
IV	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	7	..	1 14	8	1 0	1 4	9	0 12	..	7	0 6
I	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	VI-5, VIII-5	8	..	1 4	8	1 0	1 4	8	1 0	..	8	0 4
IV	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4	8	..	1 4	9	0 12	0 15	9	0 12	..	8	0 4
I	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	VI-5, VIII-5	9	..	0 15	9	0 12	0 15	9	0 12	..	9	0 2

"NOTE.—In the Special" coast group villages, the wet rate for each taram is raised by Re. 1-0-0 for single crop and Rs. 1-4-0 for double crop

The following table furnishes the money rates for the garden lands of the district :—

Garden sort.	Taram.	Rate. RS.
Best	1	8
Superior	2	7
Good	3	6
Ordinary	4	5
Inferior	5	4
Bad	6	3
Worst	7	2

C) Criticism of the last Settlement and proposals to alter its framework.

42. *Soil classification.*—As already observed, all cultivable lands are of the red ferruginous or arenaceous series of soils. The former is divided into three classes (clayey, loamy and sandy) with five sorts (best, good, ordinary, inferior and worst); and the latter into three classes (loamy, sandy and very sandy) with three sorts (best, good and ordinary). The soils of the district are mostly of the red ferruginous series, while the soils of the arenaceous series are confined more or less to a narrow belt of land near the coast. From my inspections and enquiries, I find that the soil classification on the whole was carefully and correctly carried out at the last settlement and does not call for revision.

43. *Crop outturns.*—Two thousand two hundred and two crop experiments on paddy for the 'enal' crop were made by the Deputy Commissioner and his staff and by Revenue officers, and the average was struck, allowing for local variations and different qualities of soil. There is no reason for doubting the

accuracy of these results. Several ryots have represented to me that the average outturn on wet land has fallen since the last settlement, but my investigations do not confirm this view. I may add that the standard outturn adopted for the first group of villages was the result of experiments made in the first three groups, and such a standard is bound to be favourable to the ryots.

For dry lands, three-fourths of the average outturn for the Presidency was adopted; I consider this as a fair basis for the district where the rainfall is plentiful and unfailing.

44. *Allowance for shrinkage of paddy.*—The Deputy Commissioner recommended a reduction of 25 per cent for shrinkage of paddy. This was 10 per cent more than that claimed by the District Landholders' Association and 15 per cent more than was ascertained by the Head Assistant Collector by actual experiment. Fifteen per cent was finally adopted, and I am firmly of opinion that it is a fair allowance for shrinkage. Landholders, fearing that delay in collection will result in defalcation of rent by the poorer classes of tenants-at-will, usually take their rent in the shape of wet paddy, the conversion rate for this purpose being two muras of paddy for a mura of rice. My enquiries show that, when rent is claimed in the shape of wet paddy, an allowance of from 4 to 7 seers of paddy is made for shrinkage per mura of rice or two muras of paddy (one mura is 42 seers); that is to say, the ryots of the district, who ought to know more about local conditions than anyone else, only allow from 5 to 9 per cent for shrinkage of paddy.

45. *Cartage and merchants' profits.*—The following allowances were made for cartage and merchants' profits for South Kanara and Malabar at the last settlement:—

	South Kanara.	Malabar.
Wet	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
Dry	20 ,,	10 ,,

I carefully enquired of merchants about their profits, and of everyone about the cost of transport of agricultural produce (by head-load, carts, country boats which ply on rivers, the paththamars which trade along the coast and lorries). There is no doubt whatever that the allowances made for cartage and merchants' profits are just and liberal.

46. *Vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas.*—Fifteen per cent and 20 per cent were allowed for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas in arriving at the wet and dry rates respectively.

The rainfall in the district, as has been often repeated, is the best in the Presidency. There is no famine or flooding on a large scale. By unprofitable areas for wet lands is meant mainly the bunds on which no wet crops are raised. The average wet bund in South Kanara, however, is a source of great profit to the ryot, because coconuts, arecanuts, plantains, etc., are extensively grown on it. I might mention that, in villages in the far interior, the bunds are generally not exploited in this way. Quite a large extent of third-class wet land and some second and first class wet land is left waste in these jungly villages, partly for lack of labour and tenants and partly because of the ravages of wild animals and pests, like the 'bambuji' or rice bug. The allowances made at the last settlement for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas, in arriving at the wet and dry rates, are liberal and amply sufficient, except perhaps in remote jungly villages.

I shall examine the position of such backward villages in the paragraph on grouping and propose adequate relief wherever necessary in the way of lowering of groups and tarams.

47. *Cultivation expenses.*—As remarked by the late Mr. Jackson in his scheme report for Tanjore, "It is not the duty of the Settlement Officer at a resettlement to attempt to revise the details on which the allowance for cultivation expenses is based, provided of course that there has been no big change in agricultural practice since the last settlement and provided that the rates allowed are not obviously unfair." The allowances of Rs. 13–8–0 for first taram wet lands to Rs. 3–8–0 for ninth taram wet lands and Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 for dry lands, on the whole, are comprehensive, sound and reasonable. There has been no big change in agricultural practice in the district since the last settlement. For instance, the wooden plough still reigns supreme; the other crude agricultural implements remain as crude as ever; the manures used 30 years ago still serve their purpose, and the feeding of cattle has in no way developed beyond the old practice of allowing them to graze at will all over the countryside and giving them extras, like horsegram, usually only during the cultivation season. The straw derived especially from the second wet crop is more than sufficient as a set-off against feeding charges. Grain wages are not manifesting a marked upward tendency. A man on an average gets from 2 to 2½ seers of rice or 4 to 5 seers of paddy a day and a woman on an average gets about 75 per cent of a man's wages, as compared with Mr. Krishnamurti Ayyangar's estimate of 5 seers and 4 seers of paddy for a man and woman respectively. There is an increasing tendency for women to replace men as field labourers. Where wages are paid in cash near towns and market centres, the cash wages are tending to go up to a certain extent. The cost of implements has risen and so also has the price of cattle, but the increase lags well behind the general increase in the prices of food grains.

Cultivating tenants do not usually employ outside labour. They themselves work in the fields and the members of their families help them. There is considerable mutual exchange of labour without any wages, except perhaps a free meal. Cattle and implements are shared largely by cultivators. The increase in the migration of labour to estates in Mysore, Coorg, etc., may be set off generally by the rise in population during the last three decades. However, the villages in the far interior seem to be hit to some extent by this migration,

because population does not increase in these villages nearly as much as in the district as a whole, and the proximity to the ghauts makes the flow of labour to estates much more fluid. On the whole, there appears to be no necessity whatever to recalculate cultivation expenses.

48. *Wet classes and reclassification of wet lands.*—In paragraph 8 of this report, I have defined the three classes of wet lands, and, in paragraph 37, I have briefly referred to the difficulties which had to be surmounted before the definitions of these three wet classes were finally adopted as a basis for classifying all the wet lands in the district.

No changes are made in the classification of wet lands during the currency of the settlement. The question arises whether wet lands should be reclassified at the coming resettlement, as a result of changes that occur on the ground during the currency of settlement, or because mistakes are discovered in the old settlement classification.

In addition to my general inspections and enquiries all over the district, I had 10 villages covering all the wet groups inspected in detail by my assistants, Mr. W. H. Mitchell and M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal. Unlike as in East Coast districts, village officers in South Kanara do not maintain fieldwar cultivation accounts. Hence, the information collected had to be based solely upon local inspection and enquiry. It is not possible, therefore, to discover exactly when changes if any occurred, whether such changes are permanent or temporary, or whether they are due to settlement errors or not. However, the following facts are clearly brought out:—

(*a*) The state of the ground in the majority of wet fields agrees with the classification found in the accounts.

(*b*) Where there is no agreement (the number of such cases forms but a small proportion of the whole) and a reclassification is to be made to bring things up to date, it will result in a definite increase of revenue to Government, because the wet lands placed in the second and third classes which should go into a higher class predominate over those in the first or second class which should go into a lower class. I have come across many wet fields in the second and third classes, which are first-class wet lands on the ground and are leased out at rates which only a land placed in the first wet class can bear. I have not met many cases where fields placed in the first wet class do not regularly grow two wet crops, or where those in the second class should be classified as purely rain-fed third-class wet land.

To take up the correction of all cases where the present state of the ground does not agree with the recorded classification would be a task that could not be held to justify the expense and labour involved. Besides, such a piece of work would most certainly result in affecting the ryots adversely. Where a few ryots might have to pay less assessment because of lowering of classes, the majority of those affected will have to pay considerably more. I, therefore, beg to recommend that the existing classification of wet lands be left undisturbed at and during the currency of resettlement. In this connection, I may add that Mr. Couchman reduced all majals by one taram in the Uppinangadi (present Puttur) taluk, in order to remedy any misclassification which might have been caused by the circular of 1899, referred to in paragraph 37 of this report (page 6 of G.O. No. 982, Revenue, dated 9th October 1905).

A grievance, which has been forced upon my attention by frequent repetition, had better be discussed here. It is best expressed in the actual words of a written petition presented to me: "As all the Government assessed waste lands are given on darkhast, the hills and wastes are generally under gradual and perpetual improvement. Now, during the monsoons, the rushing torrents of water bring along mud and sands from those hills under improvement and fill the thodus and streams running among the fields with mud and sand and raise the bed level of such thodus, and, as the level of the fields is lower than that of the thodus, the rain water collected in the fields does not flow out immediately. This condition has largely affected the crop-bearing nature of the fields and their productive quality has vastly been rendered inferior." I inspected one of the villages referred to in the petition and found that the lands alleged to have been adversely affected by reclamations on hill sides are mostly wet fields known as 'patla.' They invariably flood during the first crop season and were known to be so affected even at the last settlement; but, nevertheless, they almost always raise a good patla crop every year. Such reclamations may have the effect of slightly increasing the silting of channels but not to any material extent. On the other hand, they have the effect of regulating the flow of water to low-level lands. As the force of gravity must act in bringing water down to the good lands at the bottoms of valleys in the absence of reservoirs to store water higher up, the advantages to bails of these extending reclamations in the uplands seem to overbalance the disadvantages. As Mr. Couchman remarks, "The spread of cultivation tends to increase the value of the bails in comparison with the bettus. Before the cultivation had been carried far up the hill sides, and bettu fields formed to intercept the flood water from the higher ground, the lands in the bottom of the valley suffered from water-logging, and the best crops were obtained from the majal lands. This state of things may be seen at the present day (1905) in the less developed parts of the Uppinangadi taluk, where there is still a vernacular proverb current to the effect that it is unwise to give a daughter in marriage to a bail field. As more fields were terraced out of the hill sides, worse and worse bettu land was brought under cultivation. By the same process, the low-lying bails, being protected by the intervening bettu fields from storm water, but, from their

low position, always having a command of as much water as was necessary, became proportionately more productive."

49. *Double crop cultivation on single crop lands.*—At the last settlement, land that was found to be regularly growing two wet crops was registered as double crop in the accounts and assessed at 1¼ times the single crop rate. The wet land registered as single crop pays no extra charge for second crop cultivation during the currency of settlement. The system in South Kanara differs materially from that in vogue in Malabar; in the latter district, half the single crop rate is charged for second crop cultivation, unless the ryot applies for registration as double crop, in which case he pays only 1¼ times the single crop rate.

The detailed inspection of all wet lands, referred to in the previous paragraph, brought out the fact that about 10 per cent of the land registered as single crop under the second and third classes (all wet land in the first class is registered as double crop) is now regularly grown with at least two wet crops every year. In the absence of fieldwar cultivation accounts recording details of second crop cultivation, I have had to fall back upon inspections and local enquiries from village officers and ryots for my information, and such information obviously cannot be quite accurate. Yet, one fact stands out quite clearly from the experimental inspections made by my assistants and from my own observations, that, in almost every village except perhaps in some remote jungly ones, a good proportion of wet land registered as single crop and paying only single crop assessment now is regularly grown with two or even three crops. I submit, however, that a detailed inspection of all single crop wet lands in the district is not worth the expense and labour involved, because the absence of fieldwar cultivation accounts cannot but take away from the thoroughness of such work and the accuracy of the results that may be expected. I have carefully considered the question of introducing the Malabar system into South Kanara and am unable to recommend it. Such a proposal involves the complete abandonment of a system that has been in vogue in South Kanara since the old settlement, in favour of an entirely new system, as strange to the ryots as to the village officers upon whom the brunt of working it will devolve. Mr. Couchman went into the question at the last settlement and the Government agreed with him that there were strong reasons against adopting the Malabar system for South Kanara (paragraph 16 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902). On administrative grounds I am opposed to introducing a system of regular field to field inspection to which the shanbogues have never been accustomed to in the past. I, therefore, beg to propose that the existing system be retained, and that no modifications in the registry of lands as single or double crop are necessary at and during the currency of the ensuing resettlement. By adopting my proposal, Government will be losing a considerable amount of potential revenue, but the probable increase of revenue is more than counter-balanced by the undesirability of throwing overboard the existing system in favour of one which is quite new to the district.

50. *Garden classification.*—In paragraph 39, details of garden rates and how they were arrived at are given. The Malabar system of applying a range of rates to suit each locality and the productiveness of gardens was adopted at the last settlement, the rates ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2. The original classification was made on the assumption that the only garden trees were coconuts, arecas and jacks. Although, subsequently, the pepper vine, the mango, the palmyra and the tamarind were added as garden products, no general reinspection of lands, already registered as garden on the assumption that coconuts, arecas and jacks were the only products, was made to include mangoes, palmyras, pepper vines and tamarind trees, except on appeal against assessment or for lands which the Deputy Commissioner called 'garden bettus.' There was no garden grouping. It is difficult to discuss a system which depended so much upon field-to-field inspection at the last settlement. I cannot lay claim to have inspected the majority of gardens in the district, but can fairly say that I have visited all parts of the district, and, where I have not been, my Supervisor has toured. Between us, we visited over 200 villages and we made it a point in nearly every village we inspected to examine carefully the gardens and to test the suitability of the rates of assessment. Only in very few instances did we find that the assessment did not fit the garden. I have had it frequently represented to me that the gardens in villages in the interior are over-assessed. There may be a few cases of over-assessment, but these are rare. The point is that when garden trees die of old age they are automatically replaced by new ones. The mere fact that a land registered as garden contains no garden trees now is no indication by itself of over-assessment. It is probably due to the ryot's slackness in maintaining his garden. It is only in cases, where a garden has deteriorated through no fault of the ryot, that relief should be given and Government have provided for this contingency in G.O. No. 147, Revenue, dated 23rd January 1929 which reads as follows:—

"Transfers from garden to dry may be made at resettlement subject to the conditions that they are to be made only on application and that the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the land has become permanently unfit for garden cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control." That the charge of over-assessment of gardens in remote villages in the interior is ill-founded is clear from the following examples:

(*a*) The village of Yelajita, placed in the second group for wet and dry in the Coondapoor taluk, contains very few arecanut and

ɔconut trees. One might expect only a few arden lands bearing the higher rates of ssessment. The accounts confirm this and ıow that there are no gardens registered ı the first taram, 10 cents of garden in the ɔcond taram, 23 cents in the third taram and ıly an extent of 42·34 acres of garden on the hole, most of it paying an assessment of .s. 2 an acre. Surely no one who has examined ıe facts can allege that the gardens in Yelajita ɔe over-assessed. The same state of things found in other villages in the interior. Wherever the main garden trees, coconut and ɔecanut are conspicuous by their absence, the ɛtent registered as garden is trivial and the ɜssessment most moderate. I have specially ɨlected Yelajita as an example, because, on ı average, the gardens in villages further in ıe interior, and the assessments on them ɔe even fewer and more moderate.

(*b*) The village of Mundaje, placed in the ıird group for wet and dry in the Puttur taluk, famous for its arecanut groves, but coconuts ɔe very scarce. In this village, 159 acres of ırden pay assessment at Rs. 8 an acre, 14 ɔres pay at Rs. 7 an acre and 11 acres at s. 6 an acre, the balance of gardens in the llage, which pay at lower rates, being only ł acres. I made a detailed examination of ost of the gardens paying assessments at s. 8, 7 and 6 an acre. Nearly all of them are ɔod arecanut gardens. These arecanut groves ınnot be said to be over-assessed, because e profits are considerable and yield excellent turns to the cultivators who also happen to ɜ the registered holders, even though cultiva-ɔn expenses (which include cross-bunding of ɣers and the making and maintenance of ng artificial channels) are high, and wild ıimals and the disease known as 'mahalli' ɹuse a fair amount of damage. The same marks apply equally well to other villages the same kind like Hatyadka and Layla the Puttur taluk and Nagodi in the Coonda-ɔor taluk.

The coconut gardens near the coast and the ecanut gardens in tracts like the Vittal agane in Puttur taluk are very good and, anything, under-assessed. If the rates in ree in the adjoining district (North Kanara the Bombay Presidency) had been adopted r South Kanara, good coconut and especially pari (arecanut) gardens would be paying tes going up to Rs. 14 an acre. The fixing a maximum of Rs. 8 an acre for good areca-ıt gardens in South Kanara was a generous concession to the ryots.

Another grievance, which seems to be exercising the people of the district, is the inclusion of the jack as a garden product. The jack is consumed largely by the people, raw or cooked in a variety of forms, including tempting delicacies. It is also used as fodder for cattle. Undoubtedly, there is some truth in the allegation that people living in malarious villages tend to contract malaria quicker if they gorge themselves with jack fruit; at the same time, the fruit is perfectly harmless if eaten in non-malarial areas. Hence, we find large consignments of jacks from the interior being exported to the big markets and to the coast for sale. Watching the activities of the shandy at Coondapoor, I noticed hundreds of fine jack fruits being offered for sale, having been brought in from the interior. I have myself bought these fruits and have seldom paid less than 4 annas for a good one, sometimes even paying 7 annas for the very best. A really good mature jack tree will yield anything from 30 to 150 fruits a year. There is no reason, as far as I can see, to exclude the jack from the category of garden trees.

On the whole, there seems to be no grounds for a reclassification of gardens. The existing rates have been so carefully fixed with regard to the conditions in each locality, that no grouping is called for.

51. *Wet and dry grouping*—(i) *General.*— In paragraph 40, I have briefly described the principles of wet and dry grouping adopted at the last settlement. Mr. Couchman observes as follows in paragraph 32 of his report on the introduction of settlement into the district: "In a district like South Kanara, where the value of the lands falls off in proportion to their distance from the coast, grouping is a necessity. The advantages enjoyed by the lands on the coast are many. Proximity to markets, which in this district, with its large export of rice, are almost synonymous with sea-ports, salubrity of climate, and hence density of population, abundant labour, and abundant competition for lands among tenants, a light and well drained soil, easy to work and requiring less manure owing to frequent inundations from rivers, all these are points in which the owner of wet lands near the coast is better off than a landowner in the interior. The coconut, not only in regular bagayats, but as planted on the bunds of the fields, is far more productive near the coast than in the interior. On the other hand, the water-supply in the regions adjacent to the forests is better, and green manure and bedding for cattle as well as firewood and timber for agricultural purposes is more easily procured in the interior than near the coast. The soil is, to all appearance, as good or better, but, being heavier, it needs more cultivation and drainage, which the comparative scarcity of labour makes it difficult to supply. The climate is malarious, and tenants will not come to live in these villages unless they are attracted by the prospect of being able to retain a much larger share of the produce for themselves. Hence, though the outturn on a well-cultivated field in the interior is little, if at all, inferior to that of a similarly cultivated field near the coast, the share of the landlord is far less in the interior. It follows that, although the maximum consolidated rate in the special group is Rs. 10 against Rs. 5 in the fourth group, the assessment is far lighter in the sense than it bears a far smaller proportion to the landlord's rent in the villages on the coast than in the villages in the third and fourth groups." I cannot quite agree with Mr. Couchman when

he says that the outturn on a well-cultivated field in the interior is little, if at all, inferior to that of a similarly cultivated field near the coast. Quite apart from the paucity of tenants and labour, there are natural disadvantages which make outturns in the inferior less than on the coast. One of these is the 'bambuji' or rice bug which visits only jungly villages. It is not found near the coast. A determined swarm of these evil-smelling, winged insects is quite capable of destroying a whole wet crop in a few days, as I have seen for myself. Luckily, this pest does not over-run jungly villages with the same virulence every year, but no village which contains a good proportion of thick forest is wholly free from its ravages in any year. This materially reduces outturns in villages in the far interior. Unfortunately, the Agricultural department seems to have failed to devise a cheap and really practical method of combating this pest. The second disadvantage to which villages in the interior are subject is the rank growth of weeds. Vegetation increases with the increasing rainfall as the ghauts are approached, and rank undergrowth, including weeds, tends to spring up much quicker than on the coast. The third natural disadvantage in forest villages is the presence of wild animals like pigs, deer, monkeys and bison, which delight to graze at night on the succulent ears and stalks of a ripening paddy crop. Afforestation has proceeded apace since the last settlement. The conservation of forests seems to have certain disadvantages so far as ryots are concerned. Where ryots once freely helped themselves to manure leaves from assessed wastes, in a reserved forest, they can only do so subject to certain conditions. The preservation of wild animals in reserved forests is another drawback, as far as agriculture is concerned. Moreover, some ryots are called upon to pay a small fee to the Forest department for taking and diverting to their lands the water flowing through reserved forests. With such drawbacks, I fail to see how villages in the far interior can compete with coastal villages with regard to outturns. My enquiries show that the average outturn on a first-class wet field near the coast for the first wet crop varies from 15 to 30 times the quantity of seed sown on it, while that in the interior ranges from 8 to 20. I have purposely allowed wide margins, because the outturn on fields bearing the same classification varies considerably not only from village to village, but also from field to field in the same village. If, to the natural disadvantages under which villages in the interior suffer, are added the paucity of labour, the distance from markets, the inclement malarious climate, the danger to man and beast from tigers and panthers, it becomes clear that there should be a wide difference in assessment between lands near the coast and those for instance in the fourth group. The difference of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 mentioned by Mr. Couchman is not sufficient in my opinion to compensate for the differences in conditions between wet lands in the special group and those in the fourth group.

I have examined grouping in detail by inspection and enquiry and a study of maps and statistics. The villages on the coast to the north of the Chandragiri river are placed in a special group for wet lands alone. They possess special advantages which other villages do not possess and all of them deserve to be retained in the special group. I may mention that the need for a special group for coastal villages was felt at the last settlement, because first group rates for wet lands resulted in a decrease of assessment for which there was no justification whatever. I therefore do not propose to interfere with villages placed in the special wet group.

As regards villages in the first and second wet and dry groups, on the whole, the grouping at settlement was carefully and well done. I shall content myself with making a few alterations which will be detailed in the next sub-paragraph.

In the third group are placed villages which lie at the foot of the hills and are jungly, unhealthy and exposed to malaria and wild animals. Villages in the third group are found in the taluks of Coondapoor, Karkal, Puttur and Kasaragod. On a careful verification of conditions by personal inspection, I am definitely of opinion that some of the worst villages in the third group in Coondapoor, Karkal and Puttur should go into the fourth group, because the conditions that prevail in them are as bad as those in some of the villages in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk. My proposals in this respect will be found in the next sub-paragraph.

As regards villages in the fourth group, conditions vary enormously in them. There are some which, though exposed to nearly all the drawbacks to meet which the fourth group was specially devised, are yet much better off in the way of communications than other villages in the fourth group, like Balagodu for instance. Differential treatment is also obviously needed for villages already in the fourth group and for those which I now propose to transfer from the third to the fourth. After careful consideration, I have decided not to propose a fifth group, but to offer adequate relief by a reduction of tarams. I have made some difference as regards lowering of tarams for wet and dry lands. Proposals and reasons for lowering tarams will be found in the third sub-paragraph. My object in submitting proposals for regrouping and for a judicious reduction of tarams in certain villages, is to give the relief to the villages in the interior which they are definitely in need of. I propose to apply the percentage increase, which I recommend in Chapter VI, to all the villages of the district, on the basis of the regrouping that I am about to detail. By doing so, the resettlement rates will be uniformly graded throughout the district. My proposals for regrouping, etc., which are illustrated in the group map for the district marked as enclosure 5, have been made after carefully considering

all the representations made to me orally and in writing, especially the elaborate printed report of a people's committee on the conditions of life and agriculture in the forest villages of the Puttur taluk dated 17th May 1931. In making my proposals, I have referred to villages only by their numbers; the names of the villages affected will be found in enclosure 5.

(ii) *Proposals for regrouping*—(*a*) *From the wet special group to the first wet group.*—Nil.

(*b*) *From the first wet and dry group to the second wet and dry group.*—I propose to transfer 5 out of 317 villages in the first group to the second group as follows :—

Kasaragod taluk—Village No. 87.—This village forms a narrow tongue of first group land which breaks into the continuity of the area in the second group. It is also a kumari village and conditions in it are not as good as those in other villages in the first group in the Kasaragod taluk.

Mangalore taluk—Village No. 157.—It is bounded on the north, east and south by villages in the second group and has no direct means of road communication. Its southern boundary marks the line between Mangalore and Puttur taluks.

Udipi taluk—Villages Nos. 28, 82 *and* 83.—Village No. 28 runs into the Coondapoor taluk and forms the limit of the first group area on the east. If it is transferred to the second group, the line between the villages in the first and second groups at this place will become smooth and continuous. It is a jungly village similar almost in all respects to village No. 76 in the Coondapoor taluk in the second group. The ryots of villages Nos. 82 and 83 presented a memorial to His Excellency the Governor during his last visit to the district, praying that their villages should be transferred to the second group. I inspected both these villages. They are off the road and contain a certain amount of jungle. They deserve to be transferred to the second group, as second group villages in the Karkal taluk adjoin them on the east and as such a transfer would regularise the boundary between villages in the first and second group.

(*c*) *From the second wet and dry group to the third wet and dry group.*—I propose to transfer 13 out of 188 villages in the second group to the third group as follows :—

Karkal taluk—Villages Nos. 27, 89, 90 *and* 91.—These four villages are badly off for communications, as compared with the remaining villages in the second group. Village No. 27, and the compact area covered by villages Nos. 89, 90 and 91 adjoin villages in the third group and conditions in them are in no way different from those in the area placed in the third group. They are all jungly villages to some extent and are not far away from the hills. These four villages should go into the third group.

Coondapoor taluk—Villages Nos. 18, 20, 77 *and* 78.—These are jungly villages close to the ghauts and are bounded by third group villages on the east. They deserve to be placed in the third group.

Coondapoor taluk—Villages Nos. 89, 90 *and* 91.—These three villages form what was known as the Honnar magane and are situated at the top of the Kollur ghaut. They are surrounded on all sides by Mysore territory. I inspected some of this area. A portion of it is jungly and malarious. Labour is scarce and expensive and the cost of transport is high. Wet and dry lands present rather a neglected appearance and the outturn from them is poor. Rents from these lands are low. The chief source of income is arecanut from the gardens in this tract. I strongly recommend that these villages be transferred to the third group for wet and dry lands.

Puttur taluk—Villages Nos. 60 *and* 145.—Village No. 145 is surrounded on all sides by lands in the third group and village No. 60 is bounded on three sides by lands in the third group. Most of the latter village lies to the east of the Gouri Holé which is difficult to cross, especially in the monsoon. Both these villages contain a certain amount of jungle. I beg to propose that they be transferred to the third group.

(*d*) *From the third wet and dry group to the fourth wet and dry group.*—The grouping of wet and dry lands for the old taluks of Kasaragod, Mangalore, Udipi and Coondapoor (this grouping covers the newly formed taluk of Karkal) was made by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Krishnamurti Ayyangar. Proposals for the grouping of wet and dry lands in the Uppinangadi (Puttur) taluk were submitted subsequently by Mr. Couchman, who proposed a fourth group for Puttur which did not exist in any of the other taluks. I have devoted special attention to the examination of conditions in villages which are near the ghauts. The villages in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk can be divided into two distinct divisions, the very bad villages like Malavantige (16), Kalanja (23) and Balagodu (121), which are situated right in the midst of dense forests and far away from good roads, and the moderately bad village like Charmadi (17), Sampaje (124), Shiradi (90) and Layla (4) which, though full of jungle, still lie close to the main roads connecting Mangalore with Mysore and Coorg through passes in the Western Ghauts. After the most careful examination of all the facts and figures, I am firmly of opinion that villages like Kollur (19) in the Coondapoor taluk and Nadapala (9) in the Karkal taluk, placed in the third group, are very similar to the moderately bad villages in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk. For instance, all these villages are close to the ghauts; they are jungly with large extents of reserved forests; they are highly malarious and subject to the ravages of wild animals and pests; the population is small in all of them and emigration to estates or to areca plantations outside South Kanara is extensive; a considerable extent of wet land in each village is habitually left fallow for lack of people to cultivate it. There is no

A

doubt that hill tribes like the Kudibis of Coondapoor and Karkal taluks and the Malaikudiyans who live in the Neriya cardamom forest are gradually dying out. Children of a past age, they are unable to adapt themselves to a change of environment, and wilt and die, faced as they are with new conditions of living. The Kudibis, deprived of their favourite kumari cultivation by Forest conservancy, are migrating to Mysore in increasing numbers. For these reasons, I have decided to propose the transfer of some villages in Karkal and Coondapoor from the third to the fourth group. A few villages in the Puttur taluk in the third group, which lie next to fourth group villages, are also included in this proposal. There is no such need to transfer villages from the third to the fourth group in the Kasaragod taluk which is essentially a coastal taluk, seldom approaching within close proximity of the Western Ghauts. My proposals involve the transfer of 26 villages from the third to the fourth group as follows :-

Coondapoor taluk—Villages Nos. 19, 21, 22, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 *and* 88.—As will be seen from enclosure 5, all these villages lie at the foot of the ghauts, and really deserve the reduction of assessment in wet and dry rates which the reduction in grouping will afford them. Rents for wet and dry lands are extremely low on an average, and the return to the landholder from his wet and dry lands is not much more than two or three times the assessment he has to pay. It is not difficult to discover authentic cases in which the rent does not cover the assessment.

Karkal taluk—Villages Nos. 2, 8, 9, 31, 73, 74, 97 *and* 98.—These villages are quite similar to those in the Coondapoor taluk proposed for transfer from the third to the fourth group. A glance at enclosure 5 will show that I have not interfered with the grouping of villages Nos. 10, 26, 28, 92 and 93. These, though lying at the foot of the hills, are more open than those I propose to transfer to the fourth group, and, in addition, are supplied with road communication to the important town of Karkal.

Puttur taluk—Villages Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 102, 103 *and* 146.—These are all villages in the third group which should go into the fourth group for more reasons than one. The compact area covered by villages Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 is bounded on three sides by fourth group villages. It contains a large extent of reserved forest and suffers from the same disadvantages as villages in the fourth group like Layla (4) and Kanyadi (3). Village No. 146 lies right up near the ghauts by the Kudre Mukh. Villages Nos. 102 and 103 in the centre of the Puttur taluk should also go to the fourth group to fill in a jagged gap in the fourth group boundary.

(iii) *Proposals for special treatment of wet and dry lands for certain villages—(a) Wet lands.*—Although it is not advisable to increase the number of groups, there is no doubt that the villages that are now in the fourth group (all in the Puttur taluk) deserve a definite reduction in assessment for wet lands. It is unnecessary to repeat the drawbacks under which they suffer. Special terms are required to induce people to cultivate wet lands in these villages, because, thereby, they deliberately subject themselves to becoming malarial subjects and have to face all the difficulties of real jungle life. These villages, which are now in the fourth group, fall into two categories : the moderately bad villages and the very bad ones. The majority fall into the first category. There are 44 such and they are villages Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 27, 28, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 113, 114, 115, 118, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127 and 128.

As already mentioned, I propose to apply the percentage increase recommended in the following chapter to all wet lands uniformly. If this is applied to the wet lands in the above villages, the assessment for wet lands will increase materially at resettlement, instead of decreasing. To meet this difficulty, I beg to propose for these 44 villages in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk, a reduction in wet rates by one taram, subject to the minimum single crop rate of 12 annas an acre. My proposals in this respect involve the following changes: wet land in the fourth taram assessed at the single crop rate of Rs. 4 an acre will go to the fifth taram and pay at Rs. 3 an acre the Rs. 3 rate will go to Rs. 2, the Rs. 2 rate will go to Rs. 1-8-0, the Rs. 1-8-0 rate will go to Re. 1 and the Re. 1 rate to 12 annas an acre. I may add, however, that there is no single crop land assessed at Rs. 4 an acre in the fourth taram in the fourth group, and, hence, my proposals will have the effect of transferring double crop land in the fourth taram, assessed at Rs. 5 an acre, to the fifth taram at Rs. 3-12-0 an acre. There will be only five tarams for wet lands from the fifth to the ninth, instead of six tarams from the fourth to the ninth. I wish to make it clear that these reductions in the total number of tarams are not applicable to the villages I propose to transfer from the third to the fourth group.

There still remain the villages in the fourth group which I term very bad. They are villages Nos. 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 119, 120, 121 and 122. A glance at the map enclosure 5, will show that these villages are tucked away in the midst of the densest forest and are far away from easy communications. The conditions in these villages are definitely worse than in the other villages in the fourth group. The rent from wet land is extremely low, hardly sufficient to cover the assessment. I consider that these villages deserve special reductions in wet rates. I propose a reduction of two tarams in wet rates. If approved, there will be only four tarams for wet rates, with assessments ranging from Rs. 2 to 12 annas an acre. Single crop wet land paying at Rs. 4 an acre will be rated at Rs. 2 an acre, the Rs. 3 rate will go to Rs. 1-8-0, the Rs. 2 rate will go to Re. 1, the Rs. 1-8-0 rate will go to

12 annas and the Re. 1 rate will also go to 12 annas. I may observe, however, that, as there is no single crop wet land in the fourth taram in the fourth group paying assessment at Rs. 4 an acre, my proposals will have the effect of transferring double crop land in the fourth taram, assessed at Rs. 5 an acre to the sixth taram at Rs. 2-8-0 an acre. There is no call for reducing the 12 annas rate. Those who are not prepared to pay even so much for their wet lands may relinquish them. These reductions in tarams will present no difficulty. All that is necessary is a slight readjustment of sorts and, in a few cases, of the class of soils also.

(*b*) *Dry lands.*—Mention has already been made of the fact that only a portion of occupied dry land is cultivated, the rest being left waste and used merely for grazing, collecting leaf-manure and firewood. While a fair proportion of the dry lands in villages near the coast are brought under regular cultivation, this cultivation tends to disappear as the hills are approached, so that, in villages in the interior, there are few if any dry crops found on dry lands. At resettlement, dry lands converted to wet or garden will be transferred from dry to wet or garden. This leaves occupied dry land which is either jungly waste or cultivated with some kind of dry crop. As most of the dry land in the interior is not a direct source of income but is only employed as an aid to cultivation, I think that the rates of assessment in hilly villages should be moderate. If my proposals for the transfer of villages in Coondapoor, Karkal and Puttur from the third to the fourth group are approved, there will be 81 villages in these three taluks which will be in the fourth group. I beg to submit that in these 81 villages, there is need for the reduction of the Re. 1 dry rate to 12 annas. I recommend this reduction strongly. If approved, there will be, in these 81 villages, only five tarams for dry, with rates ranging from 12 annas to 2 annas an acre, the fourth taram being abolished by transferring all dry lands bearing the Re. 1 rate in this taram to the fifth taram bearing the 12 annas rate.

(iv) *Financial results.*—The financial results of my proposals for regrouping and for reduction of tarams for wet and dry lands are exhibited in the appended statement.

Taluk.	Description of land.	Number of villages affected by regrouping and reduction of tarams.	According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Extent	Assessment.	Proposed assessment as per regrouping and reduction of tarams.	Difference between columns (6) and (5) Increase (+) or decrease (—).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ACS.	RS. — A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Coondapoor	Wet ..	17	10,564·44	26,701 5	19,573 15	— 7,130 6
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	3,983·67	2,172 9	1,528 11	— 643 14
Karkal	Wet ..	12	27,467·57	22,049 6	16,088 14	— 5,960 8
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	3,031·26	1,646 7	1,147 7	— 499 0
Kasaragod	Wet ..	1	616·83	2,990 10	2,393 13	— 596 13
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	841·07	644 5	450 12	— 193 9
Mangalore	Wet ..	1	564·95	3,165 1	2,593 3	— 571 14
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	285·45	289 13	214 5	— 75 8
Puttur	Wet ..	65	28,367·00	78,766 13	55,743 5	— 23,023 8
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	13,524·33	6,322 12	5,773 2	— 549 10
Udipi	Wet ..	3	1,382·29	6,211 13	4,880 15	— 1,330 14
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	651·45	525 12	365 10	— 160 2
	Total ..	99				— 40,735 10

My proposals, affecting 99 villages, involve reduction of Rs. 40,735-10-0 or 1·63 per cent in the revenue demand of about 25 lakhs for the district. The Puttur taluk takes the largest share in the reduction followed by the taluks of Coondapoor and Karkal. The decrease is comparatively small in the coastal taluks of Udipi, Kasaragod and Mangalore. The reduction in assessment, which I propose, is no doubt considerable but I think is justified to meet the peculiar conditions which prevail, especially in the forest villages of Puttur, Karkal and Coondapoor.

Chapter VI—Proposals for Resettlement.

52. *Reclassification.*—In paragraph 20 of the last settlement notification, Government reserved the right to introduce at the end of the settlement period such changes in the classification of wet, dry and garden lands as may then seem proper (B.P. No. 226, Revenue, dated 17th October 1902). As a general rule, Government refrain from enhancing the assessment in respect of any additional value which may be given to land by improvements made by ryots, but paragraph 4 of Board's Standing Order No. 1 expressly lays down that a partial exception to this rule will probably be necessary in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. These two districts are peculiar in many respects as compared with the rest of the Presidency, and such an exception for them is quite justified. I have already stated that,

when land is leased out, the rent is based on the state of the ground and not on its description in the revenue accounts. For instance, land registered as dry, when it is full of garden trees, commands a rent generally fetched by a good garden. There is no reason why Government should be debarred from taking their fair share of such rent.

Sixteen typical villages in the district were inspected in detail as an experiment, and the Government tentatively accepted the following proposals :—

(1) It is not necessary to reclassify any existing garden lands, either by raising the present class or lowering it ;

(2) it is not necessary to reclassify any wet land as garden or vice versa ;

(3) dry lands converted into wet should be reclassified at the resettlement, and appropriate rates of wet assessment should be imposed on them ;

(4) dry lands which have been converted into garden should be reclassified as garden. The rate to be adopted for new garden lands will be the rate of the adjoining garden lands; where there are more such rates than one, the rate will be the lowest of such rates ; and, where there are no garden lands adjoining, the rate will be the lowest garden rate of the village. This rule is subject to the following proviso : All new arecanut gardens should be assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens ; for new gardens which are not arecanut gardens, and which adjoin old arecanut gardens, the adjoining rate should be waived in favour of a more suitable rate ;

(5) 'palmyra' and 'mango' should be excluded from the list of garden products for the purpose of the reclassification of dry lands converted into garden ;

(6) transfers from garden to dry are to be made at resettlement, subject to the conditions that they are to be made only on application, and that the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the land has become permanently unfit for garden cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control ;

(7) transfers from wet to dry will not be permitted except on application from the ryot on receipt of his rough patta, and after the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the field in question is found to be dry on the ground and fit for dry cultivation only.

In paragraphs 48, 49 and 50 of this report, I have examined the question of a general reclassification of wet and garden lands and concluded that such a wholesale reclassification is not called for.

As regards reclassification of dry lands to wet and garden, the experimental inspection of 16 typical villages showed that, when dry lands converted to gardens were assessed on the merits of the gardens, there was an increase in assessment of the total occupied area (dry, wet and garden) of 6·79 per cent ; and that, when dry lands converted to garden were assessed on the adjoining garden principle, the increase in assessment was only 4·20 per cent. This shows that the ryots stand to gain considerably by adopting the adjoining garden principle.

The above figures were worked out on the assumption that mangoes and palmyras were garden products. It was found possible to work out results for the 16 villages, after eliminating mangoes and palmyras as garden products ; and when this was done the increase in assessment of the total occupied area dropped from 4·20 per cent to 3·26 per cent. So, the ryots stand to gain by adopting the adjoining garden principle and by eliminating the mango and palmyra from the category of garden products. I have worked out the financial results of reclassification of dry lands for the whole district from the results obtained from the 16 typical villages referred to above, and these are furnished below :—

Description of land.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338.	Proposed assessment as per regrouping and reduction of taxrams for wet and dry lands.	Increase or decrease in assessment in column (3) due to reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden on the basis of results in the 16 experimental villages of the district. + 1·92 per cent for wet. − 19·01 per cent for dry. + 16·11 per cent for garden.	Total of columns (3) and (4).	Difference between columns (5) and (2). Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) of column (6) over column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Wet	19,03,465 6	18,64,851 7	+ 35,805 2	19,00,656 9	— 2,808 13	— 0·15
Dry	2,33,147 9	2,31,025 14	— 43,918 0	1,87,107 14	—46,039 11	— 19·75
Garden	3,56,444 5	3,56,444 5	+ 57,423 4	4,13,867 9	+57,423 4	+ 16·11
Total ..	24,93,057 4	24,52,321 10	+ 49,310 6	25,01,632 0	+8,574 12	+ 0·34

NOTE.—The figures exclude those for mulpatta, special rate (ground-rent), grant and freehold, kumāri and Neriya cardamom forest lands.

The figures are calculated on the assessment resulting from the regrouping and reduction in tarams proposed by me in paragraph 51 of this report. The net result of regrouping and reduction of tarams for selected villages and reclassification of all dry lands in the district is an increase in assessment of Rs. 8,575 or 0·34 per cent over the beriz of the district according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. I may mention that the figures for reclassification of the dry lands in the district, based as they are on inspections only in 16 villages, cannot be taken as representing the exact increase in revenue that may be expected.

53. *Wet rates.*—In paragraph 31 (i), I have shown that the commutation rate of paddy rose by 86 and 82 per cent over that adopted at the last settlement. Strictly speaking, the maximum percentage enhancement of 18¾ per cent is justified. But I am inclined to recommend a smaller percentage increase after comparing the conditions between Malabar and South Kanara. Some comparative figures are exhibited below :—

	Malabar.	South Kanara.
Percentage increase in commutation price adopted at resettlement over the settlement figures	139 and 135	86 and 82
Average ratio of rent to assessment from enquiries by Settlement Officers ..	10·33	5·60
Percentage enhancement in wet rates proposed at resettlement	18¾	12½

The ratio of rent to assessment given by Mr. MacEwen for Malabar is for wet lands alone, while my figure is for all lands. If the ratio for South Kanara is calculated for wet lands alone, it will be more than 5·60, but less than 10·33 which is the Malabar figure. I submit that a percentage enhancement of 12½ per cent or 2 annas in the rupee may be sanctioned for all the wet lands in South Kanara as regrouped by me. By not claiming the full enhancement of 18¾ per cent, the Government will be losing a considerable amount of potential revenue which, however, may be waived in favour of the ryots, in view of the present economic depression, and for the promotion of a higher standard of comfort.

The wet rates according to my proposals are exhibited below :—

Taram. (1)	Existing rate of assessment per acre. (2) RS. A.	Proposed rate of assessment per acre. (3) RS. A.
1	7 0	7 14
2	6 0	6 12
3	5 0	5 10
4	4 0	4 8
5	3 0	3 6
6	2 0	2 4
7	1 8	1 11
8	1 0	1 2
9	0 12	0 14

NOTE.—1. In the special coast group villages, the wet rate for each taram is raised by Re. 1-2-0.

2. The consolidated double crop rate will be 1¼ times the single crop rate.

54. *Dry rates.*—In paragraph 31 (ii), I have shown that the commutation rate of ragi rose by 139 and 138 per cent over the rate adopted at the last settlement. Most of the balance of dry land left after conversion to wet and garden will be waste on the ground, used for grazing or collecting leaves and fuel. The area of dry land cropped with ragi is small and I beg to recommend that there be no percentage enhancement of the existing rates.

55. *Garden rates.*—In paragraph 31 (iii), I have shown that, if the prices of the Mangalore market are taken, the commutation rate of coconuts rises by 107 per cent over that worked out for the last settlement, and by 59 per cent, if the Malabar prices in recent years and the South Kanara prices in former years are compared. The percentage increases of the commutation rate for the Malabar resettlement, over that adopted at the last settlement for Malabar, are 70 and 113 per cent. Mr. MacEwen has proposed an increase of 18¾ per cent for garden rates in Malabar. I beg to propose an increase of 12½ per cent for South Kanara, in view of the present economic depression, and in order to promote a higher standard of comfort. If my proposals are approved, the revised money rates will be as shown below :—

Taram. (1)	Existing rate of assessment per acre. (2) RS. A.	Proposed rate of assessment per acre. (3) RS. A.
1	8 0	9 0
2	7 0	7 14
3	6 0	6 12
4	5 0	5 10
5	4 0	4 8
6	3 0	3 6
7	2 0	2 4

56. *Financial results.*—The financial results of all my proposals fall into three divisions : those due to regrouping and reduction of tarams, those due to reclassification of dry lands based upon regrouping, and those resulting from enhancement of rates for all wet and garden lands by 12½ per cent, after the reclassification of dry lands. I cannot claim that the figures I furnish below are accurate, because changes in assessment, taram by taram, could not be calculated except for regrouping. To be consistent, I have worked out changes in assessment in the lump throughout. The difference, if worked out taram by taram, is not material. The financial results of my proposals are set forth below in a consolidated statement for the whole district and serve to show the results that might be expected.

Item. (1)	Coondapoor. (2)	Karkal. (3)	Kasaragod. (4)	Mangalore. (5)	Puttur. (6)	Udipi. (7)	Total for the six taluks. (8)
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Wet—							
(1) Assessment according to revenue accounts of fasli 1338	2,77,250 10	2,47,411 6	2,64,986 7	4,15,873 5	3,33,509 4	3,64,404 6	19,03,465 6
(2) Assessment according to revision of grouping and reduction of tarams	2,70,129 4	2,41,480 14	2,61,389 10	4,15,301 7	3,10,185 12	3,63,073 8	18,64,851 7
(3) Assessment according to reclassification of dry lands to wet	2,75,306 9	2,46,117 5	2,69,465 14	4,23,275 4	3,16,447 1	3,70,044 8	19,00,656 9
(4) Assessment by applying a percentage increase of 12½ per cent to item (3)	3,09,719 11	2,76,882 0	3,03,149 2	4,76,184 11	3,56,002 15	4,16,300 1	21,38,238 11
Dry—							
(1) Assessment according to revenue accounts of fasli 1338	21,079 11	34,339 13	53,313 4	57,706 12	22,353 11	44,354 6	2,33,147 9
(2) Assessment according to revision of grouping and reduction of tarams	20,435 13	33,840 13	53,119 11	57,631 4	21,804 1	44,194 4	2,31,025 14
(3) Assessment according to reclassification of dry lands to wet and garden	16,550 15	27,407 11	43,021 10	46,675 9	17,659 2	35,792 15	1,87,107 14
Garden—							
(1) Assessment according to revenue accounts of fasli 1338	43,215 4	23,531 13	1,29,138 4	59,313 7	57,328 15	52,835 10	3,56,444 5
(2) Assessment according to reclassification of dry lands to garden	50,177 4	27,322 13	1,49,942 7	58,453 12	66,564 10	61,406 11	4,13,867 9
(3) Assessment by applying a percentage increase of 12½ per cent to item (2)	56,449 7	30,738 3	1,68,685 4	65,760 8	74,885 3	69,082 8	4,65,601 1
Total—							
(1) Assessment according to revenue accounts of fasli 1338	3,41,545 9	3,05,313 0	4,47,437 15	5,23,923 8	4,13,191 14	4,61,645 6	24,93,057 4
(2) Assessment according to revision of grouping and reduction of tarams	3,33,771 5	2,98,853 8	4,46,617 9	5,23,276 2	3,89,618 12	4,60,154 6	24,52,321 10
(3) Assessment according to reclassification of dry lands to wet and garden	3,42,034 12	3,00,847 13	4,62,429 15	5,28,404 9	4,00,670 13	4,67,244 2	25,01,632 0
(4) Assessment by applying percentage increase	3,82,720 4	3,35,027 14	5,14,856 0	5,88,620 12	4,48,547 4	5,21,175 8	27,90,947 10
(5) Percentage increase of item (4) over item (1)	+ 12·06	+ 9·73	+ 15·07	+ 12·35	+ 8·56	+ 12·90	+ 11·95

NOTE.—The figures exclude those for mulpatta, special rate (ground-rent), grant and freehold, kumari and Neriya cardamom forest lands.

The net increase in assessment over the revenue demand is Rs. 2,97,890 or 11·95 per cent. Puttur, Coondapoor and Karkal taluks have the smallest increase, while the increase is highest in the Kasaragod taluk, followed by the taluks of Udipi and Mangalore. There is, however, a definite decrease in the combined assessment for wet, dry and garden lands in nearly all the villages placed in the fourth group.

CHAPTER VII—INCIDENTAL SUBJECTS.

57. *Kumaris.*—Reference is solicited to pages 193 and 194 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, where kumaris are discussed and their revenue history traced.

Kumari cultivation is now confined to 21 villages situated in the southern maganes of the Kasaragod taluk. After allowing 50 per cent for unprofitable areas, all round rates of 3 annas, 2 annas and 1 anna per acre were adopted at the last settlement for warg kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups respectively.

In kumari cultivation, the forest and brushwood is felled and the wood burnt. The wood-ash is used for manure to raise a mixed broadcast crop of paddy, ragi, dholl, cotton, etc. A plot so cultivated in a particular year is left fallow for a number of years before re-cultivation to allow the forest to grow again. In addition to the profits from the large assortment of mixed crops that are grown, the firewood and minor produce from the kumari jungles yield considerable revenue to the wargdars. The kumari lands are also a bountiful source of leaf-manure. I have been told that leaf-manure from the western kumari villages is carted in quantities to the coast where it is much in demand.

When warg kumari is permanently reclaimed, it is converted to dry, wet or garden as the case may be. The Revenue department has already transferred over 7,000 acres to ordinary dry, wet and garden. During routine settlement operations, following resurvey and prior to the issue of rough pattas, an additional extent of about 7,200 acres has been transferred to permanent heads. Most of the permanent cultivation found on warg kumaris consists of excellent pepper gardens which are a speciality of the kumari villages, particularly those to the east. Kumari is cultivated once in five to twelve years according to its situation. Arbitrary rates ranging from 1 to 3 annas were fixed without reference to the prices of the grains that were habitually grown on kumaris. These rates have proved to be quite suitable. I submit that as kumaris under permanent cultivation are transferred to permanent heads, there is no necessity to change the rates of 3 annas, 2 annas and 1 anna at resettlement and during its currency; this is subject of course to the clear understanding that these rates are liable to be revised at any subsequent resettlement.

According to the settlement register, the total extent of occupied kumari is 141,736·87 acres, and that of unoccupied kumari is 31,357·39 acres. According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, there is no unoccupied

kumari. During this interval, some unoccupied kumari seems to have been transferred to occupied heads at the appropriate taram rates, some to occupied warg kumari at favourable kumari rates, and the balance treated as ordinary assessed waste dry at taram rates. Transfers to warg kumari from Sirkar kumari were evidently made prior to the issue of B.P. Mis. No. 1070, dated 14th March 1911, which lays down that all claims to unoccupied kumari land should be disposed of under darkhast rules, subject to the payment of assessment at settlement rates. Sirkar kumari ceased to exist in the revenue accounts after 1915, the question of granting Sirkar kumari at favourable rates having been dropped on account of the Board's Proceedings referred to above. So, according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, the total extent of warg kumari in the 21 villages comes to 146,180·08 acres, this area being distributed in the existing three groups as follows :—

Group.	Rate per acre.	Total number of villages placed in the group in column (1).	Extent of kumari.	Corresponding assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. A. P.		ACS.	RS. A.
I ..	0 3 0	6	35,769·38	6,706 11
II ..	0 2 0	9	91,664·43	11,469 5
III ..	0 1 0	6	18,746·27	1,173 9
Total ..		21	146,180·08	19,340 9

I have already proposed that the favourable rates of 3 annas, 2 annas and 1 anna per acre for warg kumaris may be retained at resettlement. Mr. Couchman based his grouping of kumaris on their productiveness and on their proximity to markets and means of communication. He observes: "The first group villages have the advantage of river communication. The second group villages have no communications of any sort, but their kumaris are the most productive. The third group villages lie near the old Bevinje-Hosdurg road, but their kumaris are at a distance from the road, and are unproductive" (page 176 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902).

I have devoted special attention to kumari grouping, and am firmly convinced that for the purposes of grouping, means of communication and proximity to markets are not nearly as important as the productivity of kumaris. Kumari villages are of enormous extent. For instance, Panathadi (No. 100) measures about 15 miles from east to west and 6 miles from north to south. When such large villages are in question, the mere fact that a road or a navigable river runs near them is no ground for assuming that they have good means of communication. It might quite easily happen in such villages that the distance from kumari cultivation to the road or river is as much as 15 to 20 miles. Another reason why means of communication are not very important is that kumari produce is consumed locally and spent in paying wages in kind to labourers on pepper gardens, etc. According to Mr. Couchman, villages like Panathadi (100), Malottu (101) and Eleri East (102) have no means of communication. In any case, it is an undisputed fact that the rent from kumaris is the highest in these villages ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 an acre of land cultivated. Again, Mr. Couchman placed Kolatturu (75) and Kayyur (95) in the first group, because they have the advantage of river communication. Yet, the rents from kumaris in these villages are not more than Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 an acre. Mr. Couchman's grouping, to my mind, has also the disadvantage that villages placed in the same group do not form compact blocks. This is seen from a reference to enclosure 5.

A new road which runs west to east, was formed about 15 years ago from Kannangad to Kallar in Panathadi village, a distance of about 20 miles. A bus service operates on this road. I walked the length of this road from Kallar to Kannangad, inspecting and making enquiries all along the way. I also travelled up the Ariakadavu Holé from Nileshwar into the kumari villages. This river goes as far as Eleri East and Eleri West. I am firmly convinced that grouping should be based primarily upon the productivity of kumari land and the interval during which it is left fallow. The more east we go, the better is kumari cultivation. The jungle gets thicker, kumari crops are richer and more varied, and the interval during which the jungle is left to grow after being fired becomes decidedly shorter, because the increase in rainfall and the nature of the soil are conducive to rapid and luxuriant growth of vegetation. In western kumari villages near the coast like Kayyur (95), Matikai (98) and Pullur (87), only a thin scrub covers the land. Kumari crops are poor, and the time for this scrub to grow again before it is fired varies from 8 to 12 years. Kumari crops show marked improvement as we proceed east. I saw about 150 acres of really good kumari cultivation in Kodott (86) where the period during which kumari is left fallow varies from 6 to 8 years. But the best kumari cultivation is found in extreme eastern kumari villages like Panathadi (100) and Malottu (101). Here, kumari is cultivated once in 5 to 7 years and the crops are varied and of splendid quality, the paddy crop alone being as good as, if not better than, that grown on the best bail land. For these reasons I venture to propose some alterations in Mr. Couchman's grouping. I suggest that the western kumari villages near the coast should be placed in the third group, the villages to the extreme east in the first group and those in the middle in the second group. The map, enclosure 6, illustrates my proposals for regrouping. The appended statement furnishes particulars of villages which are proposed for transfer from one group to another.

Group.	Villages in existing groups.	Villages in groups as proposed.
First group ..	6 (Villages Nos. 103, 74, 96, 104, 75, 95.)	4 (Villages Nos. 100, 101, 102, 103.)
Second group ..	9 (Villages Nos. 72, 73, 86, 99, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107.)	8 (Villages Nos. 72, 73, 74, 86, 96, 97, 99, 104.)
Third group ..	6 (Villages Nos. 76, 84, 85, 87, 97, 98.)	9 (Villages Nos. 75, 76, 84, 85, 87, 95, 98, 106, 107.)

The financial results of regrouping are exhibited below :—

According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338.		Proposed assessment as per regrouping.	Difference between column (2) and column (3).	Percentage of increase column (4) over column (2).
Extent.	Assessment.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
146,180·08	19,340 9	21,714 4	+ 2,373 11	12·27

I might mention that these financial results are given merely for the purpose of comparing the revenue from warg kumari according to the existing grouping and according to the revised grouping. There has been a considerable increase in the recorded area of kumari as a result of the recent resurvey. This increase has not been taken into account in the above statement.

The pepper vine predominates over other garden trees grown on kumaris. The practice till now for conversion to garden has been to treat the pepper vine as bearing at all stages of its growth, whether the vine actually bears or not. The question is whether this procedure should be followed at resettlement. I submit that this special rule as regards the pepper grown on warg kumaris need not be continued at resettlement, because the area of kumari that is likely to be brought under pepper cultivation during the interval between the present preliminary settlement operations and resettlement is likely to be trivial, and also because it is advisable at resettlement to adopt one uniform principle for the whole district, treating a garden tree as bearing only when it actually comes to bear.

58. *The Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as the Neriya cardamom forest is in the north-east of the Puttur taluk, bordering Mysore territory. It is covered by Survey No. 146 of Neriya village and measures 19,413 acres.

For early revenue history, reference is solicited to G.Os. No. 778, Revenue, dated 22nd May 1875 and No. 52, Revenue, dated 21st January 1887, and B.P. Forest No. 212, dated 14th April 1887.

Proposals for the settlement of the Neriya cardamom forest were submitted by Mr. Couchman in his letter printed in B.P. No. 42, dated 14th February 1905. At that time the holder, in addition to the ordinary assessment on wet and garden lands, was paying yearly Rs. 1,500 for cardamom cultivation, Rs. 200 for kumari cultivation and Rs. 300 to the Abkari department for the right to tap the wild sago palm. As a result of Mr. Couchman's proposals, a notice was issued to the Hebbarti, the senior widow of the late Ramakrishna Hebbara, asking if she was prepared under certain conditions to give up her kumari privileges or to relinquish any portion of her warg. The Hebbarti replied refusing to do both.

Before settling the rates at which the different types of cultivation in the cardamom forest could be assessed, the tract had to be surveyed and this work was entrusted to the Superintendent of Land Records. In G.O. No. 533, Revenue, dated 21st February 1908, his proposal to use the circumferenter in preference to the chain and cross-staff was approved. The survey was completed in 1909.

The settlement of the Neriya cardamom forest was introduced in fasli 1318, and the final results of the settlement as reported by the Collector were recorded in G.O. No. 1747, Revenue, dated 1st July 1909, communicated in B.P. Mis. No. 2410, dated 19th July 1909. I append the following extract from the Collector's report: "The extent of the land under each head and the assessment thereon are shown below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Area allotted for cardamom cultivation	146·72	146 12 0
Area allotted for kumari cultivation	1,900·19	356 4 0
Area allotted for kumaki, etc.	17,366·09	2,170 12 0
Total ..	19,413·00	2,673 12 0

The Hebbarti was hitherto paying yearly Rs. 1,700 * to Government on account of the said forest so that the present settlement results in a net increase of Rs. 973–12–0."

	Rs.
* For cardamom cultivation ..	1,500
For kumari shist ..	200
Total ..	1,700

Reference is solicited to B.P. No. 212, Forest, dated 14th April 1887, wherein the right to revise the assessment of the Neriya cardamom forest is expressly recognized. It may be assumed that the rates for the Neriya cardamom forest are subject to revision and are liable to be revised in the same fasli as for the rest of the Puttur taluk, with the exception of the two villages transferred from Mangalore

Survey No. 146 of the Neriya village, which covers the whole of what is called the Neriya cardamom forest, has now been partitioned between two brothers who have leased their portions out. In order to formulate my proposal for resettlement, I carefully inspected the northern half of the forest which is very similar to the southern half.

The Neriya cardamom forest is made up of dense jungle. There are no roads, schools, dispensaries, police outposts or any of the other conveniences, necessary for safe and comfortable living in the forest. The few foot-paths that exist are rough, precipitous and frequently crossed by foaming torrents which make the transport of heavy produce like timber almost impossible. This forest, therefore, bears a strong resemblance to the Attappadi valley of the Malabar district. The only people who live in this forest are the Malaikudiyans, working for the farmers who have taken the forest on lease. They are a wild and primitive tribe.

The several subdivisions assessed at cardamom rates are not identifiable now on the ground and the only way I can see to find out whether cardamom cultivation has kept to the limits of these subdivisions is to resurvey the whole forest according to present enjoyment and to compare the old and new survey maps. Originally, there probably were definite plots of land where cardamom was intensively cultivated. Now, cardamom plants are found straggling all over the place. As the life of a bearing cardamom tree is seldom more than 20 years, the original plantations that must have existed when the forest was surveyed have all disappeared. I understand that, when a plantation ceases to bear, the plot is abandoned for some years. Then a large wild tree is felled. When this tree crashes to the ground, the seeds sink into the ground, spring up and are left to take care of themselves without transplanting, weeding, manuring or watering. When the cardamom trees come to bear, the berries are picked, dried and taken to the market to be sold. This simple process is all that is done at present. When we consider that the birds and beasts which eat the berries as well as the wind and the rain are potential carriers of seed, we can imagine how straggling cardamom cultivation is at the present day. As some one said, "where there is forest to-day, to-morrow it may be cardamom." This statement is as true as its opposite. Even if the forest is resurveyed now, another survey will be necessary in about 4 or 5 years, as the state of the ground changes so rapidly. I am, therefore, definitely of opinion that a resurvey is not worth the trouble and expense involved. The revenue that is likely to be derived will be trifling; moreover, cardamom cultivation is too straggling and spontaneous to be kept within bounds.

I am told that some years ago cardamoms were carted to markets in Mysore territory; now they are taken by cart or lorry to Mangalore. The outturn varies considerably from year to year. The price of cardamom is reported to have gradually declined to about a third of what it was 10 years ago and now approximates to the pre-war level. I submit that at resettlement, the assessment of Re. 1 an acre on an extent of 146·72 acres may be left undisturbed.

I am told, and I have every reason to believe it to be true, that the Malaikudiyans are on the decrease. Without a personal inspection of the tract, it is not possible to realize the hard life which they have to live. The lessees of the forest pay Rs. 300 yearly to the Abkari department to allow the Malaikudiyans to tap toddy from the sago palm. I cannot help thinking that it is toddy that prevents them from early extermination by malaria and the cruel hardships they have to undergo. The lessees of the forest pay as wages one seer of rice a day to every able-bodied adult Malaikudiyan, and a little less for children and the old and feeble. This does not take into account the numerous 'extras' which have to be given to them to keep them in good humour, as they know that they are indispensable. From January to May, no wages are paid, but the Malaikudiyans are allowed to cultivate kumari land and take all the produce for themselves. The hillmen shift their habitations to the vicinity of the particular area selected for kumari cultivation in any year. The area kumaried, which consists in firing the jungle and using the wood-ash as manure for a single crop, is not very large. A plot is kumaried only once in 10 or 12 years. According to my estimate, not more than 100 to 150 acres out of 20,000 acres are so cultivated every year. The only kumari crop is a coarse type of paddy good enough as food for the hill-men. I doubt if there has been an increase in kumāri cultivation since the last survey. I cannot say, nor does it really matter, whether the plots subdivided and registered as kumari are still being exploited as such or whether other plots are now being kumaried. There seems to be no danger whatever that kumari cultivation on such a small scale is likely to affect adversely the heads of irrigation sources or the rainfall. A plot which is kumaried becomes covered with vegetation soon after, and in five years the wild growth is several feet in height. Under such circumstances, I submit that no change is necessary at resettlement either in the area of 1,900·19 acres allotted for kumari cultivation or the assessment of 3 annas an acre fixed for kumari cultivation in the Neriya cardamom forest.

Before I visited the forest, I was under the impression that the extensive area assessed at 2 annas an acre for kumaki privileges, etc., was seriously exploited. As far as I could see this is not the case. There are no timber operations at present in the forest, as the cost of felling and transporting seems to be prohibitive. There seems to be no regular cultivation at all in the forest. I never saw a single coconut or an arecanut tree during my walk of 15 miles through the forest, or any land cultivated with wet or dry crops except the area kumaried. All I saw was one or two plantain trees near the house of the lessee in the northern half of the forest and a few pepper vines growing wild in the forest. Under these circumstances, I submit that the

area of 17,366·09 acres and the assessment of 2 annas an acre on it for kumaki privileges, etc., deserves to be left undisturbed during the resettlement.

In conclusion, I beg to propose that no resurvey of the forest is necessary and that the present assessment under all heads (cardamom, kumari and kumaki) may be left unaltered at the ensuing resettlement of the district for a period of 30 years on the clear understanding that the assessment is subject to revision at any subsequent resettlement. I wish to make it perfectly clear that the kumari area in this forest is in no way related to the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk.

59. *Kumaki.*—Kumaki land is defined as Government waste land within 100 yards of assessed lands included in wargs formed prior to fasli 1276, and over which the wargdar enjoys certain privileges of grazing cattle, cutting firewood, collecting leaves, etc., for his own agricultural and domestic purposes (B.P. No. 55, Forest, dated 23rd March 1904).

No general attempt will be made at the resettlement to define the limits within which individual ryots may or do exercise their kumaki privileges or to make any assignment of kumaki land which has not been reduced to effective occupation. Kumaki land will be deemed to be effectively occupied when it has been brought under cultivation, has been occupied as a house-site, planted with trees classed as garden products at resettlement or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but land round which walls have been built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal kumaki privileges will not be deemed to have been effectively occupied (G.O. Mis. No. 661, Revenue, dated 27th March 1929).

60. *Banes and Kans*—(1) *Banes.*—Bane lands, which exist only in the Amara and Sulya maganes of the Puttur taluk, carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between kumakis and banes is that, while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so.

The Amara and Sulya maganes were taken over from Coorg. Orders were passed in G.O. No. 46, Revenue, dated 9th January 1902, allotting banes at the rate of 2 acres per acre of warg land, the work of allotment being left to the Revenue department subsequent to settlement. At the last settlement, the word 'bane' was attached to some unoccupied dry lands in the settlement register in a haphazard sort of way without proper enquiry. These entries, therefore, are far from correct. The allotment of banes was made in 1914, 1915 and 1920, after considering claims preferred as a result of a notice in the District Gazette inviting applications. As grants of banes under the Coorg Government were based on the *Angirasa* chittas of 1812, these chittas were consulted in disposing of claims to banes. Enquiries showed that unoccupied lands had been marked as banes and vice versa in the settlement register without reference to facts. These entries were ignored, and villagewar bane registers and sketches prepared by the Revenue department after proper enquiry. Corrections according to the bane registers and sketches were not carried out in field measurement books and the settlement register.

When banes are brought under fugitive cultivation, fugitive assessment is levied, and when brought under permanent cultivation they are transferred to occupied dry at taram rates or to occupied wet or garden where such cultivation is found to date back from the time of the last settlement. Details of banes with extents reclaimed and brought under the permanent occupied or other heads are furnished below:—

Total number of villages.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Rate per acre.	According to the allotment of 1914, 1915 and 1920—Bane extent.	Lands transferred subsequent to allotment.		Net bane extent according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338.	Remarks.
						Extent assigned (included in holding).	Extent transferred to other heads.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
	III	7-1	3	1 4	23·23	2·09	..	21·14	
	III	7-2	4	1 0	552·88	5·92	..	546·96	
	III	7-3	5	0 12	1,952·26	129·43	0·05	1,822·78	
	III	7-4	6	0 8	4,191·68	153·08	0·12	4,038·48	
	III	8-2	5	0 12	11·73	..	..	11·73	
	III	8-3	6	0 8	169·46	..	..	169·46	
	III	8-4	7	0 6	23·75	19·80	..	3·95	
	III	7-3	7	2 0	0·52	..	..	0·52	Unoccupied garden.
	Total ..	..	..	..	6,925·51	310·32	0·17	6,615·02	
	IV	7-1	4	1 0	1·63	1·63	..	..	
	IV	7-2	5	0 12	12·95	8·15	..	4·80	
	IV	7-3	6	0 8	1,252·32	64·78	..	1,187·54	
13	IV	7-4	7	0 6	4,776·15	356·79	8·91	4,410·45	
	IV	7-5	8	0 4	134·72	..	..	134·72	
	IV	8-3	7	0 6	10·18	7·98	..	2·20	
	IV	8-4	8	0 4	350·14	17·99	..	332·15	
	Total ..	..	..	..	6,538·09	457·32	8·91	6,071·86	
21	Grand total ..	..	..	..	13,463·60	767·64	9·08	12,686·88	

Banes are found only in third and fourth group villages and their extent according to the accounts of fasli 1338 is 12,686·88 acres. It will be seen that over 700 acres have been brought under cultivation subsequent to allotment and included in regular holdings.

I submit that bane privileges may be allowed to continue at resettlement in the same way as kumaki privileges. In G.O. No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904, it is clearly laid down that bane and kumaki privileges are conferred upon ryots as an act of grace and that they can be withdrawn at will at any time. Hence, the question of allowing or withdrawing these privileges is left open for consideration at any subsequent resettlement. The banes which exist are generally hilly jungles and serve a useful purpose in supplying fuel and manure leaves for the domestic and agricultural uses of the wargdars concerned.

Subject to approval, I shall have bane lands inspected by the settlement staff and transfer all those under permanent cultivation to the appropriate heads—dry, wet or garden. The balance will be recorded in a bane register prepared at resettlement, similar to the one kept by the Revenue department, and this fair bane register, brought up to date, will be handed over to the Revenue department. Necessary corrections in the resettlement registers will be made with reference to the bane register, and banes will be plotted into field measurement books, this work being taken as part of supplemental subdivision work. It is not possible, for lack of information, to show the particular warg survey number to which a bane land is attached. I propose, therefore, to register banes in the resettlement registers as assessed waste with the remark 'bane' attached to them.

(2) *Kans.*—In G.O. No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904, assessed kans are described as forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate, without restriction, forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as 'pepper shist' or 'cardamom shist.' The payment of this sum confers *only* the *right* to *cultivate* and *gather* pepper or cardamoms or such other products as may be specified by the Collector or by any officer duly authorized by him in that behalf. *Subject to these specific rights*, 'assessed kans' shall be considered kumaki lands.

In G.O. No. 1018, Revenue, dated 14th September 1904, orders were passed to register kan lands in the names of those in enjoyment of them at a uniform rate of 4 annas per acre and subject to the restrictions contained in the kumaki rules of 1896. The form of patta for kans was approved in G.O. No. 213, Revenue, dated 8th March 1905. The patta specifies the products that may be cultivated, and lays down that any portion, which is brought under cultivation otherwise than as permitted by the patta, is liable to be assessed at ordinary settlement rates.

Villagewar kan registers were prepared by the Revenue department in 1906 and 1907. Some of the entries bear a later date. According to these registers, there are kans in 21 villages out of which 21 contain banes also. Out of an area of 12,492 acres recorded as kans at the kan settlement, 2,329 acres have been included in holdings, 745 acres have been relinquished and transferred to unoccupied dry at ordinary taram rates, 62 acres have been transferred to porambok (forest, etc.), and the balance of 8,795 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,201 at 4 annas an acre, is found registered as kan in the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Details of kan lands are exhibited below :—

Total number of villages.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Ordinary rate per acre.	Kan rate per acre.	According to Ran register of 1914–15. Kan extent.	According to Ran register of 1914–15. Kan assessment.	Lands transferred to ordinary heads. Extent assigned (included in holding).	Lands transferred to ordinary heads. Extent transferred to other heads.	According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Kan extent.	According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Kan assessment.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs. A.	
8	III	7 1	3	1 4	0 4	19·95	5 0	..	..	19·95	5 0	
	III	7 2	4	1 0	0 4	415·91	104 2	134·68	12·84	268·39	67 3	
	III	7 3	5	0 12	0 4	1,533·31	383 14	179·62	158·01	1,195·68	299 3	
	III	7 4	6	0 8	0 4	2,249·11	562 7	384·30	24·94	1,839·87	459 12	
	III	8 3	6	0 8	0 4	96·46	24 4	11·46	5·03	79·97	20 2	
	III	8 4	7	0 6	0 4	3·69	0 15	..	..	3·69	0 15	
					Total ..	4,318·43	1,080 10	710·06	200·82	3,407·55	852 3	
14	IV	7 2	5	0 12	0 4	0·64	0 3	..	..	0·64	0 3	
	IV	7 3	6	0 8	0 4	2,102·11¼	526 1	413·22	166·19	1,522·70¼	380 13	
	IV	7 4	7	0 6	0 4	5,362·67¾	1,341 8	1,020·25	907·97	3,434·45½	859 10	
	IV	7 5	8	0 4	0 4	123·62	31 1	8·79	23·32	91·51	23 2	
	IV	8 3	7	0 6	0 4	32·48	8 2	28·00	..	4·48	1 2	
	IV	8 4	8	0 4	0 4	551·54	137 10	149·17	68·52	333·85	83 7	
					Total ..	8,173·06¾	2,044 9	1,619·43	1,166·00	5,387·63¾	1,348 5	
					Grand total ..	12,491·49¾	3,125 3	2,329·49	1,366·82	8,795·18¾	2,200 8	

The kan assessment is credited to the Forest department. When kans are transferred to regular heads, the assessment is credited to the Revenue department. Subject to approval, I shall have kans inspected by the settlement staff and include all permanent occupations, not specified in the kan rules, under the permanent heads of occupied dry, wet or garden. The balance will be recorded in a kan register which will be brought up to date and handed over to the Revenue department. The resettlement registers will be corrected in accordance with the entries in the kan register. Kan subdivisions will be measured and brought into the field measurement books as an item of supplemental survey. I propose to register kan lands in the resettlement registers as unoccupied dry under ordinary soil classification and taram with the remarks 'kan' against them. This procedure is advisable, as kan revenue is credited to the Forest department.

The only question that remains is whether the favourable rate of 4 annas an acre for kans should or should not be allowed to continue at resettlement. The existing kan registers show that the only product which can be cultivated on the authority of the kan patta is pepper. But my inspections and enquiries and those of my Supervisor show that the pepper vine is rarely found on kans. Most of the land registered as kan is hilly, scrub jungle and forest. I did not find any cardamom cultivation on kans. The Conservator of Forests, VI Circle, whom I consulted, is of opinion that an increase in the rate of assessment on kan lands is not called for. I agree with him and propose that the favourable rate of 4 annas an acre be left undisturbed at resettlement and during its currency, on the understanding that the whole question of the treatment of kans is open to revision at any subsequent resettlement. During the currency of the resettlement, kans brought under effective occupation, except as provided for in kan pattas, will be assessed at the appropriate dry rates.

61. *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. It was laid down by the High Court in the North Kanara case that mulpattas conveyed complete ownership, subject to the payment of assessment (Indian Law Reports, Bombay, Volume III, page 554). This view was accepted by the Board and Government in G.O. No. 1889, Revenue, dated 7th December 1881. As a result of the forest enquiry held by Mr. Sturrock, claims based upon mulpattas were admitted in respect of 41 forests (G.O. No. 297, Revenue, dated 10th March 1885). The Government held that they saw no reason to employ different agencies in assessing cultivated and uncultivated lands under mulpattas. They directed the Settlement Officer to deal with the whole holding covered by mulpattas, treating the uncultivated portion as cultivable waste and assessing it accordingly. The mulpattadar was of course at full liberty to relinquish the whole or any portion of his holding which he did not wish to retain (G.O. No. 903, Revenue, dated 6th October 1902).

In pursuance of the above orders, the Settlement Officer, Mr. Couchman, proposed a flat rate of 4 annas an acre on all unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in mulpattas. Accordingly, the public were notified that all mulpattas would be regarded and treated as occupied land liable to assessment at the appropriate settlement rates, except the portions consisting of unreclaimed waste and forest lands, which would be assessed at the rate of 4 annas per acre during the currency of the settlement (B.P. No. 130, dated 18th April 1903). The Special Settlement Officer, South Kanara, was appointed Survey officer for the determination of mulpatta holdings under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act (G.O. No. 369, Revenue, dated 6th April 1904, printed in B.P. No. 139, dated 14th April 1904). In paragraph 33 of his Introduction Report (page 14 of G.O. No. 982, Revenue, dated 9th October 1905), Mr. Couchman stated that, in a few cases, it was found that some wet, bagayat and improved or reclaimed dry lands falling within the mulpatta limits, which had been left out of demarcation at the original survey, were surveyed and assessed at the appropriate settlement rates. The following statement exhibits the extent and assessment of mulpatta lands in the six taluks of the South Kanara district according to settlement and according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338 :—

Particulars.	Description.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Mulpatta rate per acre	According to settlement. Extent.	According to settlement. Assessment.	According to revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Extent.	According to revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Item I—				RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.
Extent of unreclaimed mulpatta lands where the taram rate is higher than the mulpatta rate.	Dry ..	..	..	..	9,573·55	2,395 0	9,147·17	2,289 3
Item II—								
Extent of unreclaimed mulpatta lands where the taram rate is higher than the mulpatta rate but becomes equal to it after regrouping.	Dry ..	III	7 5	0 4	1,949·12	487 5	1,949·12	487 5
		IV	*7 5*	*0 4*				
		III	8 4	0 4	836·08	209 0	611·87	152 15
		IV	*8 4*	*0 4*				
				Total ..	2,785·20	696 5	2,560·99	640 4
		Total of items I and II		..	12,358·75	3,091 5	11,708·16	2,929 7

Particulars.	Description.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Mulpatta rate per acre.	According to settlement. Extent.	According to settlement. Assessment.	According to revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Extent.	According to revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.
Item III—								
Extent of unreclaimed mulpatta lands where the taram rate is equal to the mulpatta rate.	Dry ..	III	8 5	0 4	1,466·37	366 10	1,466·37	366 10
Item IV—								
Extent of unreclaimed mulpatta lands where the taram rate is equal to mulpatta rate but becomes less than it after regrouping.	Dry ..	III	8 5	0 4	356·25	89 2	356·25	89 2
		IV	*8 5*	*0 2*				
	Total of items III and IV ..				1,822·62	455 12	1,822·62	455 12
	Total of items I to IV ..				14,181·37	3,547 1	13,530·78	3,385 3
Item V—								
Unoccupied mulpatta lands.	Dry ..	II	7 4	0 4	..		58·03	14 9
		III	*7 4*	*0 8*				
		III	7 4	0 5	..	..	373·82	8
		IV	*7 4*	*0 6*				
		III	8 4	0 4	..	..	224·21	56 1
		IV	*8 4*	*0 4*				
	Total of item V ..				..	..	656·06	164 2
	Total of items I to V ..				14,181·37	3,547 1	14,186·84	3,549 5
Item VI—								
Reclaimed mulpatta lands for which the mulpatta rate is also the ordinary taram rate corresponding to the class and sort of soil.	Dry ..	..	..	..	64·10	40 0	64·11	40 1
	Garden.	..	..	..	1·68	1	·68	4 9
	Wet.	..	..	..	10·49	34 7	10·49	34 7
	Total of item VI ..				76·27	79 0	76·28	79 1
Item VII—								
Reclaimed mulpatta lands for which the mulpatta rate is not the ordinary taram rate corresponding to the class and sort of soil.	Wet.	II	7 1	1 8	0·20	0 5	0·22	0 5
	Total of items VI and VII .				76·47	79 5	76·50	79 6
	Total mulpatta lands for the district ..				14,257·84	3,626 6	14,263·34	3,628 11

NOTE.—Entries in *italics* in columns (3) to (5) represent the revised grouping, classification and appropriate taram rate (vide paragraph 51 supra).

The differences between the settlement figures and those according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338 are partly explained by resurvey and partly by relinquishments of mulpatta lands treated during the currency of settlement as unoccupied dry mulpatta, and partly by the giving on darkhast at appropriate taram rates of a small portion of this relinquished land.

I shall deal with the items in the above statement seriatim below :

According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, the total extent of unreclaimed mulpatta land, where the appropriate taram rate is higher than the mulpatta rate of 4 annas per acre, is 11,708·16 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 2,929–7–0. As a result of the regrouping proposed by me in paragraph 51 supra, the appropriate taram rate becomes equal to the mulpatta rate of 4 annas an acre for an extent of 2,560·99 acres exhibited under item II. The taram rate for the remaining 9,147·17 acres, exhibited under item I, exceeds the favourable rate of 4 annas, even after re grouping. I submit that the area of mul patta land under item II will carry th mulpatta rate of 4 annas an acre after re grouping which will be no longer favourable as it will become equal to the ordinary taram rate. Under these circumstances, I submi that this extent of 2,560·99 acres may be treate at resettlement as ordinary occupied land an not as mulpatta, and assessed at the appro priate taram rate of 4 annas an acre. I ca see no object in treating land as mulpatt which bears the ordinary taram rate of 4 anna an acre.

According to the revenue accounts of fas 1338, the extent of unreclaimed mulpatt land, exhibited in items III and IV for whic the taram rate is the same as the mulpatt rate of 4 annas an acre, is 1,822·62 acre with an assessment of Rs. 455–12–0. As result of the regrouping proposed by me i paragraph 51 supra, the ordinary taram rat falls below the mulpatta rate of 4 annas pe

acre for 356·25 acres exhibited under item IV. I submit, for the same reasons as given for the land under item II, that the lands under items III and IV may at resettlement be treated as ordinary occupied lands and not as mulpatta, and assessed at the appropriate taram rates. As the taram rate for land under item IV will become 2 annas an acre, as compared with the mulpatta rate of 4 annas an acre, my proposal to treat the lands under items III and IV as ordinary occupied lands involves a loss to Government of Rs. 44-9-0 which, I submit, is trivial and may be allowed.

According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, an extent of 656·06 acres, exhibited under item V, is found to be relinquished mulpatta land treated as unoccupied dry with the mulpatta rate of 4 annas an acre. The memorandum, drawn up at the last settlement for the guidance of the Revenue department, lays down that, when mulpatta land granted at the favourable rate of 4 annas an acre is relinquished, it should be given on darkhast, if applied for, at the appropriate settlement dry rate. It is evident, therefore, that relinquished mulpatta land should not be treated as unoccupied mulpatta land, but should be treated as ordinary unoccupied dry at the appropriate taram rate. I propose that this area of relinquished mulpatta land be treated as ordinary unoccupied dry at resettlement.

According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, there are 76·50 acres, exhibited in items VI and VII, of reclaimed mulpatta land. I propose at resettlement to treat this land as ordinary occupied lands, adopting the proper description, classification and rate according to the state of ground, and deleting the term 'mul' now found against them in the revenue accounts.

My proposals detailed above amount to this: of the land registered as mulpatta in the revenue accounts, only 9,147·17 acres, exhibited under item I, will remain as mulpatta, the balance being transferred to wet, dry or garden as the case may be; being subject, if dry, to reclassification to wet and garden, and, if wet or garden, to the percentage enhancement of 12½ per cent proposed by me for all wet and garden lands. I propose to have the 9,147·17 acres under item I inspected, and to transfer reclaimed areas to wet, dry or garden according to the state of the ground at resettlement. Experimental inspection shows that quite a fair amount of mulpatta land is dry, wet or garden on the ground. The area reclaimed as dry will be assessed at the rate appropriate to the soil classification and group; that reclaimed as wet will be assessed at the rate for similar wet lands in the village; and that reclaimed as garden will be assessed at the lowest adjoining garden rate or, if there is no adjoining garden, the lowest garden rate in the village.

The last point for consideration is whether the favourable rate of 4 annas for mulpattas requires any revision at resettlement. Unreclaimed mulpattas are mostly hilly jungles like kans. I submit that the 4-anna rate may be left undisturbed for mulpattas at and during the currency of resettlement.

62. *Mulgeni leases.*—These are perpetual cases under which a fixed rent is reserved. The tenant cannot be evicted as long as he pays the rent; the landlord, when evicting the tenant owing to failure to pay the rent, is liable to the tenant for improvements the latter has made on the land.

At the last settlement, separate pattas were issued to the mulgar in the case of such leases, in which the lessee also was named. When arrears of land revenue accrued, the land was to be proceeded against in the first instance.

The Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act XIII of 1920 has removed the grievance of the mulgar (registered holder) against the mulgeni tenant regarding the recovery of increased assessment.

The executive orders referred to above were cancelled by Government in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. No. 2979, Revenue, dated 9th October 1913, which directs that arrears of revenue should be recovered in the ordinary way by distraining the movable property of the mulgar in the first instance.

63. *Ground-rent.*—A separate report on this subject, which is under investigation, will be submitted in due course.

64. *Kisthandi.*—The kist months for the whole district are March, April and May. Half the kist is paid in March and the remainder in equal instalments in April and May. I have consulted the Revenue officials and taken local opinion everywhere. Most of the Tahsildars I consulted do not want any change, on the plea that a system which has worked for 30 years is good enough. One Tahsildar wishes the kist months changed to February, March and April because, according to him, the landlord collects his rent from his lessees in February, March and April. Another Tahsildar asks for four kist months from February to May mainly because landowners realize the rents due from tenants between January and April. The Deputy Tahsildar of the Hosdurg division of the Kasaragod taluk asks for the Malabar months—December to March—because the district to the south of the Chandragiri resembles Malabar and most of the big landholders are Malayalis with laws of inheritance and with customs that are found in Malabar. My enquiries from potails and ryots all over the district resulted in eliciting a remarkable variety of opinion. Every possible month was suggested as suitable for a kist month. However, the majority were divided into two definite camps: those who wanted no change in the existing kist months, and those who asked for four kist months from February to May in four equal instalments.

Personally, I am not inclined to place much importance on the dates on which lessees are alleged to pay their rents to the lessors. These dates are seldom adhered to in practice. The

main points for consideration in fixing kist months seem to be—

(*a*) they should not be too early in the fasli year, as otherwise they will clash with jamabandi ;

(*b*) they should bear a close relation to the dates on which the principal crops are usually harvested ; and

(*c*) as far as possible, kist instalments should not be too large, as otherwise ryots will find it difficult to pay them.

The existing first kist month—March—seems to be too far off from the time when the first and most important paddy crop is harvested which is generally in October. The sugarcane crop is generally harvested in November and December and arecanuts are not taken to market for sale much before February and March, though they are plucked earlier. I am in favour of February as one of the kist months. This month ought to be particularly acceptable south of the Chandragiri. March, April and May have been tried and found quite suitable. I beg to propose that the kist months for the whole district be changed to February to May in four equal instalments.

65. *Duration of the resettlement.*—The usual period of 30 years may be allowed.

66. *Conclusion.*—It is my duty, no less than my privilege, to acknowledge my indebtedness to my Additional Supervisor, M.R.Ry. N. V. Sesha Ayyangar, who, under the sound guidance of my Sarishtadar, M.R.Ry. S. Padmanabha Rao Avargal, has ably run the scheme section. The members of my scheme section have rendered willing and cheerful service, in and out of office hours, in order to supply me with the necessary statistics in time.

My Supervisor, M.R.Ry. T. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, toured almost continuously throughout the district and collected valuable information which was of great help to me.

Lastly, my thanks are due to my Assistants, Mr. W. H. Mitchell and M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, for careful investigations into some special questions and for a series of lucid reports.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. R. S. SATHIANADHAN,
Special Settlement Officer.

115

Rev dept

Settlement - Re-Settlement

(South Kanara) - Draft Scheme report

D.O-Confdl.

Board ofRevenue, Land Revenue
and Settlement,Chepauk, Madras,
Dated 22nd December 1932.

My dear Thorne,

Settlement - Resettlement - (South Kanara) - Draft Scheme report.

****

I am to forward herewith six printed copies of Sathianathan's draft scheme report and one copy of the Appendices and enclosures thereto and to enquire when it will suit the Hon'ble the Revenue Member to have the usual preliminary discussion of th scheme with the Settlement Commissioner, the Collector and the Special Settlement Officer.

Yours Sincerely,

A. Mackenzie

J.A.Thorne, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, with
6 ~~copi~~ printed copies of the report.

To Under Secy.

Submd for orders as to the date which will be fixed for the preliminary

2/ 46

discussion - please see for precedent the procedure adopted in the case of the Salem v. Sett scheme report - H 71-79 of G.O. 2333 Rev & 3-11-1931. ~~Hanabish~~ The papers quoted in the draft scheme report are in the meanwhile being collected.

(R) Removed to Record file

VB
7-1-33
DK.
5/1/33

H
6.1.33
S.

The D.C. dec. tells me that a date before the 25th inst. will be inconvenient.
A date after the 25th may be fixed.

2. Messrs. Satyanathan, Iyer, and Ramchandra Rao, & Thiru, be present in addition to Messrs. Smith & Canna.

Circ 6.1.33
Box No. N.2

As the Leg Council begin to sit on 25th Jan & the discussion on the Madras Colleges Land Act (amendment) Bill is due to begin on 25th Jan. I shall be unable to have the conference before the middle of Feb. I request it may not be before 13th Feb. formally

8.1.33

Draft &

3- 47

To Under Secy.

A draft d.o. is subd for approval.

K
9.1.33

10.1.33.
S.

OK.
9/1/33

OK 10/1

L.S. mitra (Issued as D. 3-S/33 dt.)

49 –

Confdl

Rev. Dept

D. O. No 9

My dear MacEwen,

Settlement – Resettlement South Kanara Dt – your D. 9 of 22nd Dec. 1932.

I am directed to state that the Hon'ble the Revenue Member has provisionally fixed 12 noon on Monday the 13th February 1933 for the preliminary discussion on the draft re-settlement scheme report. Any changes in the time and date ~~specified above~~ will be intimated to you. I am to say that in addition to the Settlement Commissioner and the Collector of South Kanara Messrs Satyanathan, Muir & Bouchier should ~~also~~ be present at the discussion

Despatched 11.1.33.

To

A. R. MacEwen, I.C.S
Secretary to the Board of Revenue (R.R. Sect).

PK. 10/1/33

10.1.33

CONFIDENTIAL.

Board of Revenue,
Land Revenue and Settlement,
Madras, 2nd February 1933.

D.C.No.42.

My dear Thorne,

Settlement- Resettlement-(South Kanara)- Scheme report- Your D.O. No.33/E.33-1 (Confdl. dated 10th Jan.1933.

I am to enquire whether you can yet say whether the date -13th February- provisionally fixed for the preliminary discussion is final. Four touring officers have to attend and the Board would be glad to be able to tell them as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

To

J. A. Thorne Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

6(e)

with. provisionally fixed 12 noon on the 13th. inst. for this discussion.

For orders whether this may be confirmed.

2. The file is with me and will be put up shortly.

added to the case on 6/2/33

Cure. 3.2.33
Box C.89.

To under secy.

A draft d.o. is subd for approval.

3.2.33

Issue.

3.2.33

O.K.
3/2/33

S (for perusal)

p 6(e) infra (Issued as d.o. no 33 E/33-2 dd 3.2.33)

To secy

Submitted for perusal. [The pp will be added to the main file on its return from Finance]

6.2.33
O.K.
6/2/33

Rev sett

D. o. № 33 E/33-2 dated 3. 2. 33

My dear Mac Ewen,

Settlement - Re-settlement
- South Kanara - Scheme report
- Preliminary discussion - Your
p. 6(a) supra d. o. № 42 dated 2- 2- 1933

I am to say that ~~the date provisionally fixed viz~~ 12 noon on the 13th February provisionally fixed ~~may now be treated as fixed~~ for the discussion is confirmed

3. 2. 33

Dpd. 3. 2. 33

I am to confirm the date and time provisionally fixed for the forthcoming discussion viz. 12 noon on the 13th February.

3/2/33

To.

A. R. Mac Ewen. Esq. M. C. I. C. S.
Secy, Board of Rev
(LRs)

3. 2. 33

To Under Secretary.

The Board of Revenue has submitted d.o. the draft scheme report prepared by the S.S.O. No.IV Party for the re-settlement of the six taluks of the South Kanara district. The draft scheme is to be discussed at a conference of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member, the Settlement Commissioner (Mr. Souter) the Collector of South Kanara, the S.S.O. (Mr. Muir) the S.A.S.O. (Mr. Bouchier) and the previous S.S.O. (Mr. Sathianathan). The date for this preliminary discussion has been provisionally fixed as 13th February (Monday).

2. The necessity for the prior discussion of the draft scheme report before it is finally published is explained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Sir John Atkinson's notes at p.3 of notes to G.O. 1851 Rev., dated 26-6-14. The discussion is with a view to eschewing from published scheme reports, details open to misunderstanding and controversy. For orders whether portions of the report in the C.F. bracketted in pencil will be deemed as unnecessary and omitted or amended.

3. This is the first resettlement of the district The origihal settlement was in 1902-05.

p 4 C.F. p 13 C.F p 37 C.F
p 5 C.F p 14 C.F
p 5 C.F p 15 C.F
p 7 C.F p 27 C.F
p 8 C.F p 28 C.F
p 9 C.F p 30 C.F
p 11 C.F p 33 C.F

26.1.33

30/1/33

A above.

p.4 C.F. No harm in retaining it in a chapter dealing with Agricultural practices

p.14. C.F. "Mangalore town accounts for &c" may be substituted to avoid the sentence being interpreted as a reflection on the Municipality.

Others may go out.

3.2.33

S.

The passages bracketted by me in red pencil on pp. 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15 & 28 may go out.

4. Economic condition. The relevant factors of the economic condition of the tract are dealt with in chapter IV of the report at pp.7-19 C.F. The conclusion of the S.S.O. on the more important points are summarised in paragraph 32 at p.19 of the C.F.

(i) Sale and lease values - Paragraph 30 - pp.16-18 of the report in the C.F.

In the scheme report for Malabar, the S.S.O. (Mr. MacEwen) explained the reasons as to why a comparison of sale and lease values in Malabar for the purposes of the scheme report was impracticable. In the present scheme report for South Kanara the S.S.O. observes that South Kanara is akin to Malabar in having a most complicated system of tenures and that he is also of the same opinion as Mr. MacEwen so far as the South Kanara district is concerned in respect of the value to be attached to sale and lease values. The S.S.O. has summarized his reasons in paragraph 30 of his report.

(ii) The S.S.O. has observed that statistics so far available show that the ratio of the rent to the assessment for the district as a whole comes to 5.60

From an examination of the several factors which throw light on the economic development of the district under consideration in its relation to Land Revenue the S.S.O. has shown that the existing assessment does not generally press heavily on the people.

To under secy.

Secy's note ¶ 9 supra. The latest figures of prices are given below:-

Paddy - (second sort) — Rs 179/- per garce (for Dec 1932)
Ragi — Rs 298·53 — "
Coconuts (Mangalore town) — Rs 7.5 per 1000 nuts (for Nov 1932)

These figures have been entered in pencil in ffp XII A, XII B & XII (c). (A I)

(Information for paddy and ragi has been taken from the monthly statements for Dec 1932. Regarding coconut the price has been taken from the later dt Gazette available) A I B I

No of days sell p.o.p. for paddy (2 months) 20.
Rg 14·6.
13 · 18 see 3 m 2 m Pa 25 m ... 2 2 8·9 seers ragi ... marks ... -/

HS 4.2.33.
HA 5.2.33
MK. 4/2/33

The Sett. Commutation rate is Rs. 133 per garce. para 31, l. 18 etc.
This shd. more precisely be Rs. 134. the comm. rate corresponding to present prices
(taking into consideration the 25% reduction allowed at Sett.)
Rs. 143 - see flag (K K) for working sheet.

the former is no doubt average of first and second sorts, and the latter is second sort.

For ragi the comparison is as follows:- page 1807.

Sett. 175
Now (298·53 - 20%) = 239

D.O. No.52 Confdl. 10(a)

Board of Revenue,
Land Revenue and Settlement,
Madras, 8th Feb. 1933.

Ex Rv 5-26 E
9/2/33 9.2.33

My dear Thorne,

Settlement- Resettlement (South Kanara)-
Draft scheme report- Preliminary discussion.

I am to forward herewith for informatio
10(a) ujpra a comparative statement showing the prices of the standard grains during different periods in the South Kanara Dt. The prices for December and January are being compiled and will be furnished at or before the conference.

Yours sincerely,

A. Mudaliar

Examine. Do they agree with our calculations?
To Dr 9/2

J. A. Thorne Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, with a statement.

Rev. I

To U.S

The main file relating to the draft scheme report together with the statement of calculation is under circulation.

VS
9.2.33

I have added to the file a D.O. received today (p. 10(c)). It is presumed that decision for cartage for members'

9/2/33

~~Ex. 10(b)(f)~~

profits have been made from these figures also.

In the main file the commutation rate arrived at on the basis of the December price of Sort paddy was Rs 14-3 per candy — adopting the same method of allowance for [illegible] profits as was made at the original settlement i.e. by adding 25% to the ~~price~~ net sale proceeds per candy before converting it into rupees per garce. It is not known how the ~~price~~ deductions have been made in the figures furnished by the Board. Presumably the prices given by the Board represent the average prices of 1st & 2nd Sort paddy, as the figure in col. 2 (Rs 133) is the average.

(This should be inserted in main file)

× per rupee

I have had some discussion with the Chairman & the Land Tax Officer on the question of the prices to be adopted in the case of second sort paddy as reported in the Diary

The price of Coconuts in Mangalore town for Nov 32 adopted in the main file was Rs 75 per thousand — i.e. the same as Rs 60 per candy by the Board after the 20% deduction for cartage & merchants' profits. The price in Dec (f. ~~10(c)~~) showed a considerable fall.

per rupee.

I do not remember the details for myself.

10.2.33

S.

(The commutation rates have been worked on the prices for December 32 viz. Rs 2 3 9 per garce) (f 10 N.F)

OK

Add to the file when it returns

K
10/2

Rev 551 — 16-2-33

Confidential. D.O.No. 57. Board of Revenue,
Land Revenue and Settlement,
Madras, 9th Feb.1933

10(C)

My dear Thorne,

Settlement- Resettlement -(South Kanara)-
Draft scheme.report- Statement of prices.

--

In continuation of my D.O. No.52 Confdl. dated 8th Feb. 1933 I am to furnish below the prices of the standard grains up to date.

	Paddy Price per garce.	Ragi Price per garce.	Cocoanuts Price per 1,000
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
December 1932	144	239	40
January 1933	154	238	
Week ending 4-2-33.	151	238	Not available.

Figures entered in statement A page 10(c) To be inserted

Yours sincerely,

J. A. Thorne Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Dept.

Statement showing the prices of the standard grains during different periods in the South Kanara district.

(The figures below are arrived at after deducting for cartage and merchants' profits i.e. 25% for paddy and 20% for Ragi and coconuts).

Crops	Settlement commutation rate.	Average price of the last 5 years of Sett. 1904-05 - 1908-09.	Prewar prices - 1909-10 - 1913-14	Postwar prices - 1918-19 - 1922-23	Net commutation rate adopted in the re-settlement proposals.	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-1931	January 1932	February 1932	March 1932	April 1932	May 1932	June 1932	July 1932	August 1932	September 1932	October 1932	November 1932
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy (per garce)	133	174	187	275	242	253	249	220	218	153	155	155	156	159	158	157	157	153	150	148
Ragi (per garce)	175	Not available	Not available	467	417	426	387	372	309	234	236	234	238	236	236	246	249	249	247	246
Coconut (1) (Per 1000)	22 (Dt. average		54	69	62	81	54	47	47	48	60	56	48	32	60	56	56	56	[illegible]	60
(2)	30 (Mangalore town only)																			

(figures in cols. 4 to 20 against coconuts are for Mangalore town only)

(Note. Coconuts -Figures in Col.2.

(1) The S.Kanara district average, gross commutation price at ~~xx~~ last settlement was Rs.33, but the Dy. Commr. adopted Rs.30 as the safer average. Deducting 20 p-c. for cartage and merchants' profits the net commutation rate of Rs.24 was arrived at, the Dy. Commr. however reduced it still further and proposed that Rs.22 might be adopted. The Govt. sanctioned rates of garden assessment with reference to Malabar rates and said nothing about Commutation rate.

(2) The average gross Commutation price for Mangalore town was Rs. ~~xxx~~ 37- Deducting 20 p-c. the net was Rs.30.

*Average for 7 months Dec. 1930 to June 1931 inclusive. Dt. Gazette for July 1930 to Nov. 1930 not available.

(The monthly prices of coconut for 1932 are taken from the Dt. Gazette which publishes prices of house-hold articles as they prevailed at Mangalore. The Statement is published by the Taluk Tahsildar.)

5. The leading features of the existing settlement are explained by the S.S.O. in paragraph 36 to 4[illegible] of the report.

H 20-23 of the report CF

The S.S.O. has stated that no change is called for in respect of the ~~item~~ following items:-

p 23 CF

(1) Soil classification carried at last settlemen[illegible]

H 23-24 CF

(2) Standard outturn adopted at last settlement.

p 24 CF

(3) Allowance made for cartage and merchants' profits.

(4) Allowance made for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas.

(5) Allowance made for shrinkage of paddy.

H 24-25 CF

In para. 47 of his report the S.S.O. has reported that there is no necessity to recalculate cultivation expenses.

Please compare this figures as regards wages with those in the Quinquennial census 1931.

OK +/-

3.2.33

Reclassification of lands (dry - wet - garden)

The proposals tentatively approved by Govt. are contained in G.O.No.147 Rev., dated 23-1-29 and 1802 Rev., dated 21-8-1931. The S.S.O's proposals in this matter are in accordance with those already tentatively approved by the Government.

(L).

Presumably these decisions will be confirmed. (Kg)

OK +/-

In para. 51 at pp.27-31 of his report the S.S.O. has however submitted certain proposals for regrouping and for reduction of tarams for wet and dry lands in certain villages with a view to giving relief to such villages in the interior which need them.

VS
26.1.33

A possible point for discussion.

OK.
30/1/33

Please see the portion marked A at pp. 29-30 of the report. When certain villages in the third group are to be

transferred to the fourth group on the ground that the conditions there are similar to "the moderately bad villages in Group IV", is it consistent to perpetuate the difference in the rates of assessment by reducing the rates in the "moderately bad villages" already in Group IV by one taram? This involves the lowering of the rates in the "very bad" villages in Group IV by two tarams! Is it not sufficient to lower the "very bad" villages by one taram, retaining the tarams in the "moderately bad" villages?

9.2.33

This point may be put to Mr. Satthianadhan for a broader question is the whole proposal for re-grouping canvassed in para. 57 of the report. The question is - Do circumstances justify any interference with the grouping carried out by Mr. Cruchman or the Sett.?

Mr. S.'s proposals mean a big loss of revenue - Rs. 40,735 or 1.63 % of the total demand of the district - and if para. 57, p. 31 cf.

This cannot be lightly accepted.

4/2

P.D 27-31 CFD

To Under Secy

Secy's note in the margin at

* f 11 supra re wages.

In the wage census for 1931 the wage figures are given in terms of Rs As & Ps. for both cash and grain wages. figures for South Kanara are contained at Pp 10-11 of Fo 1586 of 28.7.32. C[I] ff 24-25 CF. In paragraph 47 of his report the S.S.O has stated that a man on an average gets 4 to 5 seers of paddy a day and a woman 75 % of man's wages. Assuming that the paddy paid is 2nd sort ~~paddy~~ the wages calculated on the price for December 1932 (20 seers a rupee) ranges from 0. 3-2 to 0-4-0. These figures are more or less ~~the~~ same as those given against South Kanara at Pp 10-11 of Fo 1586 of 28.7.32. rates which are higher being indicated in pencil.

4.2.33

5.2.33

4/2/33

The average agricultural wages in S. Kanara

Pp. 14-15 (C I) according to the 1931 Census are:-

Col. 16		as cash	6 as. 9 p. (against 8 as. 6 p. in 1926)
" 22	men	as grain	4 as. 7 p.
" 27		as cash	4 as. 9 p.
" 32.	women	as grain	3 as. 4 p.

5/2

Wet rates.

para 53 p 33 cF

The S.S.O. points out that the commutation rate of paddy rose by 82 per cent over that adopted at the last settlement taking the average of the prices in the ryots' selling months. Though the maximum of 18¾ % is considered justifiable, the S.S.O. recommends only a percentage enhancement of 12½ % after comparing the conditions of South Kanara with those in Malabar. The reasons for the differentiation are:-

(i) that the percentage increase in commutation price since the last settlement is less in South Kanara than in Malabar.

(ii) that the average ratio of rent to assessment is less in South Kanara than in Malabar, and

(iii) that in view of the present economic depression some portion of the potential revenue may be waived for the promotion of a higher standard of comfort.

(ii) Dry rates.

para 54 p 33 cF

Taking the average price of the ryots' selling months, the S.S.O. observes that the present commutation rate will show an increase by 138 %. The S.S.O. does not however recommend any increase in dry rates on the ground that most of the balance of dry land left after conversion to wet and garden will be waste on the ground, used for grazing or collecting leaves and fuel.

(iii) Garden rates.

para 55 p 33 cF

Taking the prices at Mangalore market, the S.S.O. reports that there is an increase of 107% over the commutation rate at the last settlement. Taking the Malabar price in recent years and the South Kanara prices in former years he reports that the

increase would represent 59%. The S.S.O. however recommends only an increase of 12½% in view of the present economic depression and in order to promote a higher standard of comfort.

para 53 p 33

The financial results of the S.S.O's proposals for resettlement is expected to result in an increase of Rs.2,97,890 or 11.95 %.

End of para 56 p 34 CF

6/1/33
DMC
30/1/33.

6/2/33

These proposals are highly controversial, and the Govt.'s decision on them will have an important effect on future policy. If the increase enhancement for wet in S. Kanara is fixed at 12½%, it may be difficult to go beyond this in the other districts coming up for Resettlement Salem & Coimbatore.

Also it will be difficult to resist a demand for reduction in the rates introduced recently in Kistna, the Godavaris, and Nellore - not to mention other districts (eg. Tanjore and Trichy), where the enhancement has gone up to 18¾%.

2. As regards dry, there is some force in the argument at A on the PT preceding page. Nevertheless it will be difficult to justify no increase in S.K. when the

are enjoying a 12½% enhancement in Malabar. I think there is a case for at least a 6¼% enhancement in S.K.

3. As regards Jeypore, this case would apply a fortiori a 12½% enhancement will certainly mean a demand for reduction from Malabar where the enhancement is 16¾%.

Please prepare a statement as follows:- of account prices

	At original sett.	At Resett.	Latest
Vide Statement in (D I)	Malabar		
	S. Kanara		

4. Generally speaking a comparison between S.K. and Malabar is essential, in view of (a) the similarity in the conditions and (b) the reductions of Resett. at approximately the same time. side by side

Please prepare statement as follows:-

Statement A II at p. 2-4 of D I

(1) Rates (existing in S.K. and pre-Resett. in Malabar) for (a) area, (b) garden & (c) dry.

(2) Average rates per acre deduced from (1) for (a), (b) & (c) in each district.

Statement A II at p. 5 of D I

(3) Average rate per acre obtained from ratio of total assessment to total area for (a), (b) & (c) in each district - 1340 figures.

Statement A IV at pp 7-8 of (D I)

(4) Malabar rates for (a), (b) & (c) as a result of Resett. and S.K. rates according to Govt. S.'s proposals.

K 4/2.

Hyderabad

-7-

To Finder Secy

With refce to Secy's orders at p 14(a) supra, four statements have been prepared and put up flagged D-II

Seeing remarks under statement III in D-I

VS
4.2.33

Ott
4.2.33

Hl
5.2.33

Wet - S. Kanara can plead that the prescribed (Dec. 1932) price works out at a Commutation rate of Rs. ~~only~~ 143 a Garce, as against the Sett. Commutation rate of Rs. 133 a Garce (for the average of IX-r 2nd. vals.)

Ref R.L.

for 2nd. val- Paddy

2. As against Malabar, S.K. can plead that the ~~average~~ actual receipts per acre is Rs. 4-7-9 as against Rs. 3-7-0 in Malabar (pre-Resett.).

R.5 (D-I).

The Resett. rates in Malabar so from Rs. 7-2-0 to 14 as. If Mr. Satianathan's proposal is accepted the S.K. Resett. rates will be Rs. 7-14-0 to 14 as.

R.7 (D-I).

In these circumstances, the case for limiting the enhancement to 12½ % is strong.

Garden - If Mr. S.'s proposal is accepted, the Garden assessr. in S.K. will be Rs. 9 to Rs. 2-4-0 as against the Resett. assessr. of Rs. 8-5-0 to Rs. 7-3-0 in Malabar.

R.8 (D-I)

Rs. 1 (D.)

On the other hand the price of coconuts is far higher in S.K. than in Trichy.

Rs. 5 (D.)

Jury. The actual average assessment is Rs. 1-2-2 an acre in S.K., as against Rs. 1-8-0 in Trichy (pre-Resett).

If Mr. S.'s proposal is accepted, the S.K. rates will remain at Rs. 2-0-0 for four annas,

Rs. 8 (D.)

whereas the Resett. rates in Trichy are Rs. 2-4-0 for five annas.

There is, I think, a case for an increase in the S.K. rates. See Rs. 10 above for prices.

KT 5/2.

8. The other miscellaneous points dealt with in the report are:-

(i) Kumaris. At the last settlement kumaris were divided into three groups and were charged all round rates of 3 annas, 2 annas, and 1 anna per acre respectively. The S.S.O. proposes that as kumaris under permanent cultivation are transferred to permanent heads the above rates need not be changed.

The S.S.O. has however suggested a revised grouping of kumaris. This grouping results in an increase of revenue of Rs.2,373-11-0 i.e. 12.27 %.

A possible point for discussion.

Will the revised grouping be fair in respect of kumaris under permanent cultivation which are to be transferred to permanent heads? What is the extent of such permanent cultivation in the Kaas?

Neriya cardamom forest.

The orders passed by the Government are in G.O. No.1398 Rev., dated 29-6-1931. The S.S.O's proposals are in accordance with those orders.

Kumaki.

The proposals of the S.S.O. are based on orders in G.O.661 Rev., dated 27-3-29.

Banes and Kans - para 60 at pp.38-40. cf

Mulpatta - para. 61 - pp.40-42. cf

Mulgeni leases - para.62 - page 42. cf

No remarks are called for.

26.1.33
30/1/33

Ground rent. p 42 cf

A separate report is promised.

26.1.33.
30/1/33

Kistbandi.

The existing kistbandi is 8 annas in March and 4 annas in each of the months of April and May. No change was made in the last general revision. But the S.S.O. considers that taking into consideration the special conditions of the district the kistbandi should be one of four equal instalments from February to May.

para 64 p 42 cf

A Go 1162 Rev 6.6.32

End of para 64 p 43 cf

26.1.33
30/1/33

3.2.33

This rule does not mention the fact that the kistbandi has already been changed certain months in Standing Instn. Taluks. GO. 114 D. 15-1-33 (JJ). The original file of (22) shd. be traced & the Collr made any proposal.

4/2

To Under Secy

Secy's note at p 16 supra

The original of Go 1162 Rev dd 6.6.32 is put up and that has been flagged (Z Z). In regard to S. Kanara please see (vide) p 165 of that Go. The Collr then considered the existing Kist months suitable.

Special

4.2.33

5.2.33

S

4-2-33

In (Z Z) the Collr. have recd no further change. Even the Comm's recommendation in regard to Hadong (JJ) indicates a change of opinion in the direction of the S's recommendation

[signature]

Put up

2 : 710 Accts
6.2.33
mp 33 Σ/33-3

6 . 2 33

Write Fin. please deal with this as specially urgent as Stn. wants the pp. as soon as possible.

[signature]

Finance (Accts).

(Notes from page 7 only need be read).

The case relates to the draft Scheme Report prepared by the Special Settlement officer for the resettlement of the South Kanara Dt. The proposals of the S.S.O. are to be discussed at a Conference on the 13th inst., as a preliminary to the publication of the Scheme Report.

No special remarks are called for in this deptt at this stage. The views of the Revenue Secretary on pages 12, - 14 (b) (c) may, however, be agreed to.

The proposed alteration in Kistbandi 4 as in Feb. and 4 as in March in lieu of 8 as. in March will not affect the budget for the year as a whole.

6.2.33 6/2/33.

7.2.33

C7

C7.

pages 5 & 7 ante

[Ref See note below]

⊗ A on p. 16 ante

This Bud (Genl) on: Kistbandi. Do 7.2.33 pp 16-17 ante

The Special Settlement Officer has proposed an increase of 12½ per cent in the assessment on wet and garden lands and no increase for dry lands, in spite of the fact that the commutation rates worked out according to the usual practice show increases of over 80 per cent on the commutation rates on which existing settlement was based. The reason adduced by the Special Settlement Officer for his recommendations is the present low

paras 53 to 55 page 33

ibid.

ibid

prices. The average price of paddy on which the commutation rates for the existing settlement was based was Rs.168 a garce, whereas the statement in Appendix XII-A shows that the average price during several years in the 20 year period from 1910-11 was more than twice this rate. Thus the ryots benefited considerably during the current settlement. No doubt the average of the last twenty years is a very high figure owing to the abnormal prices that prevailed during the postwar period. Prices may not go to that level. On the other hand, to base the new settlement, which will last for the next thirty years, on the present prices which are abnormally low does not also seem to be correct. If we take the first seven years out of the twenty years for which figures are given in Appendix XII-A, the average works out to Rs.265 per garce. This exceeds the average price taken at the original settlement, viz. Rs.168 by Rs. 97 or 58 per cent. There is therefore no reason why the wet rates should not be enhanced by 18¾ per cent.

As regards the comparison with Malabar (see pages 14(b)-14(c)), no doubt the commutation rate there showed an increase of 135 per cent over that adopted in the previous settlement, against 82 per cent in South Kanara) but the Government would have enhanced the wet rates by more than 18¾ per cent, had it not been for the limitation which they had imposed upon themselves by accepting the resolution in the Legislative Council. There is no reason why because the percentage increase in the commutation rate is less in S. Kanara, there should be a proportionate reduction in the 18¾ per cent enhancement. It is necessary to make an enhancement in South Kanara of 18¾ per cent and allow increment remissions so long as

prices continue to be abnormally low as at present.

As regards garden lands, the commutation rate shows an increase of 107 per cent over that worked out ~~for~~ at the last settlement, and here also an increase of 18¾ per cent is reasonable.

para 55 - F.A. 32-7

As regards dry rates, this department may accept the view of the Revenue Secretary that an increase should be made.

7.2.33.

S

7.2

Rev

Fin 3710 Ats-Lus
7.2.33

Rev Appl-

Submitted
8.2.33
S

UNDER SECRETARY * REVENUE * 8 FEB 1933

Rev 503E
8.2.33

For orders whether finance also should be invited to the proceedings of the Conference in the 13th. inst.

Fin 8-2-33
M.E.G.

C3

11.2.33

C4. 11/2

11/2

21

Dict with the Jrs have been received

Jrs 12/2

To Under Secy.

The Jrs have since been able to file. vide Jr 10(a) - 10(e) supra

13.2.33

13.2.33

13/2/33

Jrs 13/2.

Circ. 13.2.33
Box R.C.6.
With Books (put up on a separate pad).

C3

Discussion held yesterday
Drafts for approval.

Jrs 14/2.

Circ. 14.2.33.
Box R.C.6.

C3 all
14.2.33

Jrs 14/2

23

Revenue Department.

CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.No. 33 S/33-4 d. 14. 2. 1933

My dear MacEwen,

Settlement - Resettlement
South Kanara - Draft Scheme Report -
Notes of discussion in Secretariat on
13-2-1933.

I am directed to enclose my notes of the discussion and (if they are accepted as correct) to ask that instructions should issue in accordance with them.

2. The spare copies of the draft should be destroyed, and any copies still required for use should be treated as strictly confidential.

Yours sincerely,

A.R. MacEwen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.,
Secretary, Board of Rev., L.R.& S.

Revenue Department.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Settlement - Resettlement - South Kanara - Draft Scheme Report - Notes of discussion in Secretariat on 13-2-1933.

Present:- H.M.C-3 (Rev Member)
H.M.C-4 (Fin Member)
C.A.Souter Esq., C.S.I.,I.C.S.,
Finance Secretary
Revenue Secretary
Collector, South Kanara.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
W.R.S.Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.,
D.I.R. Muir.Esq., I.C.S.,
E.W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.,

The following passages to be omitted or revised:-

(1) Paragraph 9. Omit "These plantations ..... fish-manure." pp. 5-6, one sentence.

(2) Paragraph 11. For "I have been told ..... outturn suffers" read " I have been told that fish-manure has not been more used of late because sardine and other fish shoals have disappeared off the coast and this manure has become prohibitive in price and is most difficult to obtain even at any price." page 7, one sentence.

(3) Paragraph 15(ii). Omit "The unwary motorist ..... personal experience." Page 9 five sentences.

(4) Paragraph 16(ii). Omit " I have befo me ..... in Mysore and Coorg." Page 11, two

sentences.

(5) Paragraph 21. Omit "The Mangalore municipality ..... consumption." Page 14, one sentence.

(6) Paragraph 24. Omit "An increase .... very necessary." Page 15, one sentence.

(7) Paragraph 47. Omit "Where wages are paid ..... certain extent." Page 24, one sentence.

(8) Paragraph 51(i). For "Unfortunately the Agricultural department ..... this pest" Read "Unfortunately no cheap and really practical method of combating this pest has yet been found." Page 28, one sentence.

(9) Paragraph 51(i). For "The preservation of wild ....." Read "The existence of wild ...." Page 28, one sentence.

2. The proposals made in the Report may stand except in the following matters:-

(a) Paragraph 52.- In reclassifying dry lands as garden, the rate to be imposed on any piece of land which contains no coconut or areca trees is to be one rate lower than would otherwise be imposed.

(b) Paragraph 53.- Wet rates - The proposal to limit the enhancement to 12½% may stand: but it should be made clear that though settlement principles justify 18¾% the lower rate is proposed to bring South Kanara into line with Malabar.

The reasons given - the present economic depression and the promotion of a higher standard of comfort - are not in themselves good reasons for departing from the normal principles: this passage should be rewritten.

(c) Paragraph 55. - (The same remarks apply

to the corresponding passage in paragraph 55)

(d) Paragraph 54 - Dry rates - A 12½% enhancement is to be proposed for the rates of 8 As. an acre and above: no change below 8 As. rates.

It must be made clear that ragi is not the only criterion: ragi may be grown on only a small percentage of the dry land, but other crops, e.g. pulses, grown on dry land have risen in price in much the same degree.

3 The commutation price based on the average of years must not be described as the "commutation price adopted at resettlement" (cf paragraph 53). If the rates are to be increased by 12½ per cent the commutation price on which the resettlement is based is 12½ per cent. more than the Commutation price on which the settlement was based. This should be made clear

28

10 –

To Under Secy

The d o at p 23 *supra* was issued. Subd that the papers may now be recorded and kept in the Compdl records. The spare copies of the draft report will also be kept with this file in the Compdl records

Yes
BR
X
5 - 8 the copy
X the

4 may be destroyed (Compare para 2 at p. 23 at
23.2.33 Xmas 15

GOI's Compdl No 359 dated 25.2.33.

Recorded

S
2.33
MK.
22/2/33

23.2.33
S.

Abstract
Settlement - Re
- South Kanara
Draft report - 60 record

Yes.

2. Hon. Members mentioned to me that, in addition to the corrections ordered here, the Br. has directed some alteration in para. 53 - the passage where 10.33 is taken as the basis for a rent to assess. This does not correctly represent Hon. Mr.'s discussion of this subject in the Madras Chums Report

C.F.
25/2/33

BR
24/2

Prices of Coconuts

Districts.	Period preceding ~~original~~ settlement ~~Average of prices At original settlement from 1862-1889~~ preceding ~~settlement~~ current settlement (per 1000 nuts) Rs	Period preceding Resettlement ~~Average of prices At resettlement from 1909-28~~ 1914 — (per 1000 nuts) Rs	Latest figure available. (per 1000 nuts) Rs
~~District~~			
Malabar	25-8-4 (DC average)	42-11-0 (DC average)	30-3-0.
	20-0-0. (Commutation price)	34-2-0 (Commutation price)	24-2-0 Commutation price
	A.I. — 16-0-0. (Board's fixed price)		
South Kanara	30-0-0 (DC average)	77-0-0 (Mangalore market)	75-0-0 (Mangalore market)
	37-0-0 (for Mangalore town)		(Represents price for Nov. 1932)
	24-0-0 (Commutation price)	62-0-0. (Commutation price)	(B I)

(These prices relate to October 1932. Later figs not available.)

Price given above for Malabar is the district average & for S. Kanara the price at Mangalore. Taking differences between Mangalore price & Average to be about the same as in Col. 2, a rough estimate of the district average for

4.2.33
MK.
4/2/33

II 3

Rates.

Wet

Malabar (Pre-Settlement)		South Kanara (Existing).
Old holdings.	New holdings. (assessment + Jammabhogam)	Rs
Col 4 under wet rates at p 6 of (F4)		
6 — 0 ✓	10 — 0 ✓ Col 8 under wet rates at p 6 of (F4)	7 — 0 · of which ... 6 — 0 · of which ... pay
5 — 0 ✓	8 — 5 ✓	5 — 0 · 7 ·
4 — 0 ·	6 — 11 ✓	4 — 0 · (F 4
3 — 0 ·	5 — 0 ✓	3 — 0 ✓
2 — 0 ✓	3 — 5 ·	2 — 0 ·
1 — 8 ✓	2 — 8 ✓	1 — 8 ·
1 — 0 ·	1 — 11 ✓	1 — 0 ·
0 - 12 ✓	1 — 4 ·	0 — 12 · with ... (p ... 33 ... A.F.
Statistical Average. 2 - 14 - 6	4 - 13 - 6 ✓	3 · 5 - 10 ✓

of three figures

Garden ... 14

Malabar
(Pre-Settlement)

South Kanara
(Existing)

Old holdings.

7 — 0 ✓ Col 2 under para 17 at p 79 (F4)
6 — 0 ✓
5 — 0 ✓
4 — 0 ✓
3 — 0 ✓
2 — 0 ✓
1 — 0

New holdings (Assessment + Jammabhogam)

14 — 0 ✓ Col 6 under para 17 at p 79 (F4)
12 — 0 ✓
10 — 0 ✓
8 — 0 ✓
6 — 0 ✓
4 — 0 ✓
2 — 0 ✓

para 5·5 at p 33 (F1=

1 — 0 ✓
6 — 0 ✓
5 — 0 ✓
4 — 0
3 — 0
2 — 0

Transp. 4 — 0 ✓ 8 — 0 ✓ 5 — 0. ✓

VB 4·2·22 PMS 4/2/33

Dry

2 — 0 ✓ Col 4 under dry rates at p 79 (F4)
1-8 ✓
1 — 0 ✓
0·12 ✓
0-10 ✓
0-8 ✓
0-6 ✓
0-4 ✓

4 — 0 ✓ Col 8 under dry rates.
3 — 0 ✓
2 — 0 ✓
1-8 ✓
1-4 ✓
1 — 0 ✓
0·12 ✓
0·8 ✓

2 — 0 ✓ Col 9 under para at p (F
1-8 ✓
1-4 ✓
1 — 0 ✓
0-12 ✓
0-8 ✓
0-6 ✓
0-4 ✓

0·14· ✓ VB 4/2/33 PMS

1·12 ✓

0· 15- 3.-

P.T.O

III

5

Ratio of total assessment to 'total' area

Dry

		South Kanara	Malabar
Total extent charged under dry	Cols 41+42 at pp 34-35 of (H I)	5, 65, 094 Acres	1, 05 5, 324 Acres
Assessment		6, 41, 406 Rs	1, 597, 222 Rs
Ratio		1 - 2 - 2	1 - 8 - 0.

Wet

		S. Kanara	Malabar
Total extent charged under wet	Cols 46+47 at pp 34-35 of (H I)	4, 24, 943 Acres	5, 44, 578 Acres
Assessment		19, 06, 510 Rs	18, 74, 821 Rs
Ratio		4 - 7 - 9.	3 - 7 - 0

VK 4.2.33

Note: figures for 'wet' & 'dry' alone are available in the Jamabandi report. Figures for garden are not available.

VK Above 4.2.33. It is not a case of figures being given for 'wet' & 'dry' alone, but of 'garden' being included under

PK 4/2/33

one or the other. It is probable that garden lands have been included under dry.
(Please see X agt. p. 15 Cir. for S. Kanara
— there is no reason to suppose that the practice has been changed since 1338 — and X on p. 28 agt. (J) for Malabar) ~~As regard, wet rates~~ I would regard the average figures given in Statement II as nearer approximations to the ideal figures although the rates have not been weighted according to the area under each ~~item~~. Such weighted averages can be worked out for Malabar from App XII at pp. 142 - 145 agt. (J), but I have not attempted it as I could find materials for working out similar figures for S. Kanara

5. 2. 33

17

Rates (Cont)

IV Re-settlement rates

Wet

Malabar		S. Kanara (as proposed by S.S.O)
Old holdings.	New holdings. (Assessment + Jammabhogam)	
Rs	Rs	Rs
7 - 2 ✓ col 5 at 66⅔% (F4)	11 - 14 ✓ col 9 at 66⅔	7 - 14 ✓ col 3 deducted from 5-3
5 - 15 ✓	9 - 14 ✓ 9 (F4)	6 - 12 ✓
4 - 12 ✓	7 - 15 ✓	5 - 10 ✓
3 - 9 ✓	5 - 15 ✓	4 - 8 ✓
2 - 6 ✓	3 - 15 ✓	3 - 6 ✓
1 - 13 ✓	3 - 0 ✓	2 - 4 ✓
1 - 3 ✓	2 - 0 ✓	1 - 11 ✓
0 - 14 ✓	1 - 8 ✓	1 - 2 ✓
		0 - 14 ✓
3 - 7 - 3 ✓	5 - 12 ✓	3 - 12 - 6

VS 4.23 pk. 4/2/33

2nd

Re-sett Rates (cont)

Garden

Malabar

old holdings	New holdings (assessment + panmattom)
M - B - B. at p7 of (F4)	M - B - B under part Col 7 17 at p7 of (F4)
8 - 5	16 - 10
7 - 2	14 - 4
5 - 15	11 - 14
4 - 12	9 - 8
3 - 9	7 - 2
2 - 6	4 - 12 - 0
1 - 3	2 - 6
recd. 4 - 12	9 - 8

South Kanara

M - B - B part 5 5 at p33 of CF.
9 - 0
7 - 14
6 - 12
5 - 10
4 - 8
3 - 6
2 - 4
5 - 12

4.2.22
PR. H/1/33

Malabar

dd holdings	
M B	Col 5 under part 19 at p7 of (F4)
2 - 4	
1 - 11	
1 - 2	
0 - 14	
0 - 11	
0 - 9	
0 - 7	
0 - 5	
recd. 1	

Dry

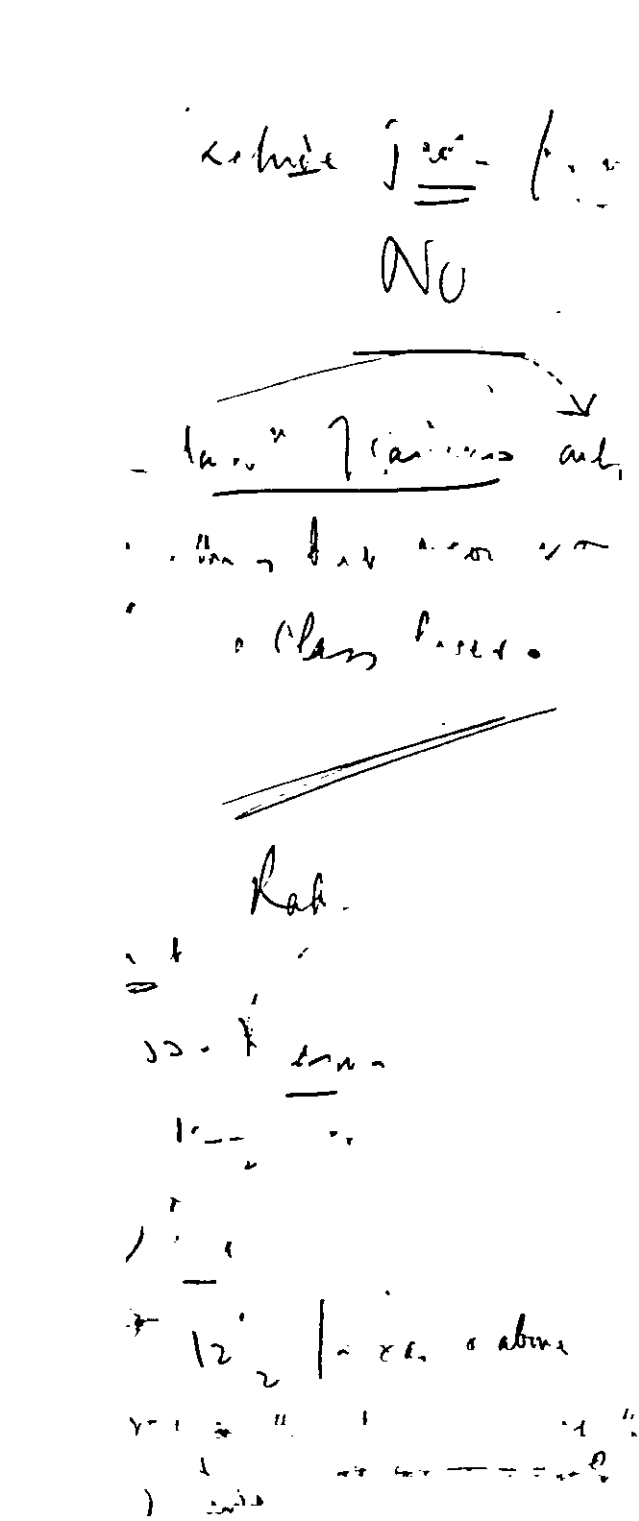
New holdings (assessment + panmattom)	
M - B	
4 - 8	
3 - 6	Col 9 under part 19 at p7 of (F4)
2 - 4	
1 - 11	
1 - 7	
1 - 2	
0 - 14	
0 - 9	
	1 - 15 - 6

S. Kanara

(No change)

2
1 - 8
1 - 4
1 -
0 - 12

4.2.22 PR. 4/1/33



Settlement . Resettlement - S. Kanara.

Draft Scheme Report.

For preliminary perusal.

The discussion is to be held on the 13th. instt.

at noon.

I hope to be able to send up the file on

Day or two.

Yrs

Enc. 4.2.33.
Box N. 8.

23 Oct
1.2.33.

Papers relating to South Kanara Scheme report

1) Go 359 Rev dt 25-2-33
2) Jamabandi report for 134
3) Go 1367 Rev dt 26.6.1931
4) Go 2717 Rev dt 23-12-1931
5) Price Supplement to Fort St Gazette dt 17-1-1933
6) Go 2386 Rev dt 28.11.1932
7) Go 1847 Rev dt 5-9-1932
8) Go 1586 L dt 28.7.1932
9) Go 1572 Rev dt 28-10-1931
10) Endt 2623 E/31-1 dt 25-8-1931
11) Go 1802 Rev dt 21.8.1931
12) Go 1523 Rev dt 17.7.1931
13) Go 1464 Rev dt 9.7.1931
14) Go 1390 Rev dt 29.6.1931
15) Go 1165 Rev dt 30.5-1931
16) Go 396 Rev dt 18.2.1931
17) Go 90 Rev dt 16.1.1931
18) Go 2193 Rev dt 12.11.1930
19) Go 2550 Rev dt 6.12.1929
20) Go 2387 Rev dt 13.11.1929
21) Go 1713 Rev dt 21.8.1929
22) Go 1669 Rev dt 13.8.1929
23) Go 950 Rev dt 10.5-1929
24) Go 873 Rev dt 1-5-29
25) Go 870 Rev dt 1-5-29
26) Go 444 Rev dt 4.3.29
27) Go 33 Rev dt 6.1.28
28) Go 945 Rev dt 12.6.23
29) Go 1460 Rev dt 19.6-15
30) Go 1519 Rev dt 28.5-14
31) Go 213 Rev dt 8-3-05
32) Go 2979 Rev dt 9-10-13
33) Go 1747 Rev dt 1.7.09
34) Go 533 Rev dt 21.2.08
35) Go 917 Rev dt 9-10-02
36) Go 982 Rev dt 9-10-05
37) BB 42 dt 14.2-05
38) Go 1018 Rev dt 14-9-04
39) Go 413 Rev dt 19.4-04
40) BB 139 Rev dt 14.4.04
41) Go 369 Rev dt 6-4-04
42) BB 122 Rev dt 28.3-04
43) BB 74 dt 4.3-04.
44) Go 328 Rev dt 22.3-04
45) BB 130 dt 18.4.03
46) Go 903 Rev dt 6-10-02

47) ✓ Go. 884 Rev dt 29-9-02

48) ✓ Go 757 Rev dt 25-8-02

49) ✓ Go 46 Rev dt 9-1-02

50) ✓ 880 212 dt 14-4-1885

-1) ✓ Go 52 Rev dt 21-1-1886

2) ✓ Go 297 Rev dt 10-3-1883

3) ✓ Go 257 Rev dt 27-2-1883

4) ✓ Go 1011 Rev dt 9-9-1884

-) ✓ Go 1889 Rev dt 7-12-1881

6) ✓ Go 775 Rev dt 22-3-1875

7) ✓ Lr dt 11 re Vaikunta Bapuji Sir.

Confidential.

105

DEPARTMENT. C.F. 31

CURRENT No. 1126 F

28234

Received ..... 19 *Registered* 19

Subject.

Settlement - Resettlement - (South Kanara) - Scheme report - Corrections - Approved.

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies.....

Confdl. Refce. No. 401/33-4.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 26th February 1934.

From M.K.Vellodi, Esq., I.C.S.,
Joint Secretary, ~~The~~ Board of Revenue, ~~Revenue~~ Settlement, etc. ~~Separate Revenue.~~

To C.F.Brackenbury, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

~~Resolution~~ Reference.

Read the following papers:--

I.

Letter from E.W.Bouchier Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlememt Officer, Party No.IV, R.Dis.No.69/34 (Confdl.), dated the 5th January 1934.

II.

-do- -do- Ref.A2/2158/33-20, dated the 21st January 1934.

III.

-do- -do- Ref.A2 No.2158/33-21, dated the 9th February 1934.

IV.

-do- -do- R.Dis.No.449/34 Confdl., dated the 11th February 1934.

Reference.
---

4. In their order No.Mis.1162 Revenue, dated 3-7-1933 Government approved the Board's proposal to allow three months' time from the date of public tion of the scheme report in the district gazette to the ryots for making repre.entations on the scheme report. Consequent on the subsequent revision of the scheme report, the scheme report has not yet been published. The Special Settlement Officer has suggested the necessary corrections to the report nd the Board has accepted them. A copy of the report as thus revised is submitted to Government. It will be observed fr m paragraph 54 of the revised report that the Special Settlement Officer does not recommend any percentage enhancement of the existing dry rates. The decision at the preliminary conference held on 13-2-1933 to discuss the scheme report was that the dry rates should be enhanced by 12½%. The Special Settlement Officer states that his revised proposal is based on the

ee item (1) in HHCJ's note at -43 M² in Hf. file —.

decision reached at the subsequent Conference held in Ootacamand in the middle of September last. As the Board has no record of the decision of the later conference on this point, it requests to be informed whether the revised proposal may stand and whether the report as revised may be ordered to be published.

(G)

M.K. Velloodi 27.2.24
Joint Secretary.

To the Special Settlement Officer, No.IV Party.

,, Superintendent, Government press (Para. 2 only) with scheme report.

,, Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department, (Para. 4 only) with a corrected report.

(Gr)

27.2

8 (e

Rev. Dept.

Dm no 1126 E/34-4 of 9-3-34

Settlement- Resettlement (South Kanara) : Scheme report. Corrections from the Board of Rev. KRtS, Conf. Rep. No 401/33-4 of 26-2-34

The Board of Rev. is informed that para 54 of the revised scheme report for the resettlement of the South Kanara District Act with its Reps. read above correctly embodies the decision arrived at at the Conf. held in Ootacamund in Sept. '33

And that the revised report may be published.

To

The Bd of Rev, KRtS.

Despatched.
8.3.
6/3.

Sept 1934
DK.
6/3/34

6.3.

Rev. Dept.

Settlement - Resettlement (South Kanara) - Scheme report - Correction

Gm 1126 E/34. dtd the Board of Rev. K.R.H. Cuff. Rpt. No 1401/33-34 dtd 26-2-34.

Ppl-3 CP.

Tours

Mention in para 4 of the Bds Rept at pp 2-3 CP. It is stated that the scheme report for the ~~re~~ resettlement of the South Kanara District which was discussed preliminarily at a Confce held on 13.2.33 has since been revised. A revised Copy of the report is at pl (G). The Corrections contained in the notes of discussion at pp 87-89 of para 305 Rev (Conf) of 25.2.33 have been carried out in the revised Copy of the report at pl (G). It is presumed that the other Corrections in the revised report need not be examined here in detail and that no further discussion of the report is necessary

p ref

see p 87 of pp 305 R Conf 25.2.33 (X)

(G) see top note at p 90 (X)

2 As regards the percentage enhancement of the existing dry rates, the Sathiamath's original proposal was that 'there be no percentage enhancement of the existing

see pp 2-3 CP

para 5 at p 33 of (X)

dry rates. At the Conf^e mentioned at p 87 ante (X), it was decided that a 12½ % enhancement was to be proposed for the dry rates of 8 annas an acre and above, no change being proposed below 8 annas rates. See A at p 85 ante (X)

In his notes of the Conf^e with Messrs Hall and Bouchier on 20-9-33 at p 43 N^c in top file, H^{ble} has noted re dry rates - accept Satyanadhan's original proposal in his para 54. and that the Board comes send up proposals accordingly. It is for orders whether the Board may be informed that the decision at the Conf^e held at Ootacamund in Sept^r 33 as embodied in para 54 of the revised report is correct and that the revised report may be published. Subject to approval, adopt in toto. Thus may see.

Members present at the Conf^e on 13-2-33 are marked at p 87 ante (X)

* p 33 ante (X)

p 53 ante (G)

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 MAR 1934
FINANCE DEPT

Rumrao 11/62/34
6-3-34

(Sd) [illegible]

6.3.34
[illegible]

6.3.34
S.

Gr.
Fin.

6/3/34
[illegible]

8065

3 11

Finance (Accts)

Kp 87-89 4+0 359 Rev (X) 25.2.33

A on p 49 ibid
(→ The increase in revenue will be about ₹84 Lakhs)
1 a 4f 4 1342 - 6,69,326 83,166

p 43 N F in Kp file

× para 54 on p 33 of Go 9 9 Rev (X) 25 2 33

② p. 58 of flag (G)

At the preliminary Conference held on 13.2.33 for the Consideration of the draft scheme report relating to Resettlement in South Kanara, at which H.H.s C_4 and C_3 were present, it was decided that the rates of assessment on dry lands also should be enhanced by 12½%. It is now stated that after a further Conference with Messrs. Hall and Bouchier on 20.9.33, H.H C_3 has noted that Mr. Satthianadhan's× original proposal not to increase the assessment on dry lands should be accepted and para 54 ② of the Scheme Report is to be published accordingly. ~~giving the financial results of the proposals is to be published accordingly~~

Submitted that Revenue may be requested to circulate the Case to H.H C_4 also.

8.3.34 8.3.34

8.3.34

S.

C_4 M/Srr

8.3.

Rev no

114 (5)

Rw Dept

For orders whether the draft may issue

Rw 1367E
8.3.34.

8.3.34

S

9/3

C3 all 9.3.34

C4 114 9/3

Circ 9.3.34
Box C.14.

Where is the earliest date by which the report can be published? Do not issue before answering.

9/3

Under para 160 of the Printing Manual, (Part I) the date of publication of the South Kanara Gazette is the 24th of every month; or if that date falls on a Sunday or a Gazetted holiday (except a Gazetted Saturday), on the next working day. The latest date for the receipt of manuscript in the Press is the 15th. It therefore seems that the Scheme report Can be published in the South Kanara District Gazette of this month (24th March '34).

C.S.P.A. 21/3/34

M.V.A. 21.3.34 S.

9

Please enter me as entitled to receive
notice of the meeting of the Council.

Yours truly

Secy. - Revenue Commr. Orissa.

No. 1126 E/34-4 dt 9.3.34

(I am directed to
[illegible] Council's
instructions
Yr.

D.O. No 1126 E/34-3
9-3-34.

Despatched.
9/3.
1934.

As regards publication, I am directed to say that
it is undesirable to publish the report before the
24th. inst., which is the date of the Legislative
Council meeting, as such a course might
result in its being discussed in the L.C. before
the members had had time to digest it

To
R.K. Velodi Esq. I.C.S.
Secy. to Govt. Revenue Dept.

Yr 9/3

From Orissa No. 1126 E/34-4 dt 9.3.34 to Govt

Sir

The Orissa Council and the D.O.
above have been issued. These papers
should now be locked and filed with

(X) Govt Confl 35 of Revenue 25-2-33.

Secy
13.3.34

14.3.34

RK.
13/3/34

RESETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORT FOR THE SIX TALUKS OF THE SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Paragraph		Page
	Chapter I—Introductory.	
2	Touring	1
3	Administrative changes	1
	Chapter II—Physical Features.	
4	General description	2
5	Rivers	2
6	Soils	3
	Chapter III—Agricultural Practices.	
7	Irrigation	3
8	Wet lands	3
9	Dry lands	5
10	Garden lands	6
11	Manures	7
12	General	7
	Chapter IV—A Comparison of Economic Statistics.	
13	Population	7
14	Emigration	8
15	Communications	8
16	Industries, trade and traffic	10
17	Markets	12
18	Indebtedness	12
19	Co-operative Credit Societies	13
20	Litigation	13
21	Excise revenue	14
22	Rainfall	14
23	Remissions and floods	14
24	Agricultural statistics	14
25	Crops	15
26	Holdings and revenue	15
27	Darkhasts and relinquishments	15
28	Coercive processes	16
29	Unoccupied lands	16
30	Sale and lease values	16
31	Prices of standard grains	18
32	General conclusions	19
	Chapter V—The Last Settlement.	
33	Introductory	19
34	Revenue history before the British occupation	20
35	Revenue history after the British occupation in 1799	20
36	General	20
37	Wet lands	21
38	Dry lands	21
39	Garden lands	22
40	Wet and dry grouping	22
41	Final results	23
42	Soil classification	23
43	Crop outturns	23

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Paragraph		Page
44	Allowance for shrinkage of paddy	24
45	Cartage and merchants' profits	24
46	Vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas	24
47	Cultivation expenses	24
48	Wet classes and reclassification of wet lands	25
49	Double crop cultivation on single crop lands	26
50	Garden classification	26
51	Wet and dry grouping	27
	Chapter VI—Proposals for Resettlement.	
52	Reclassification	31
53	Wet rates	33
54	Dry rates	33
55	Garden rates	33
56	~~Financial results~~	33
	Chapter VII—Incidental Subjects.	
57	Kumaris	34
58	The Neriya cardamom forest	36
~~59~~	Kumaki	~~38~~
~~60~~	Banes and kans	38
~~61~~	Mulpattas	40
~~62~~	Mulgeni leases	42
~~63~~	Ground rent	42
~~64~~	Kistbandi	42
~~65~~	Duration of the resettlement	43
~~66~~	Conclusion	43

For the existing heading, paragraph1 and paragraph 2 read as follows:-

R.Dis.3171/33.

Revenue.Settlement Office,
Party No.IV., Mangalore,
Dated:1st January 1934.

From

E.W.Bouchier Esquire,I.C.S.
Special Settlement Officer.

To

The Secretary to the Commissioners of
Land Revenue and Settlement,
Chepauk, Madras.

(Through the Collector of South Kanara,Mangalore).

Sir,

Settlement - Resettlement - South Kanara District - Proposals submitted.

Chapter I - Introductory.

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the resettlement of the six taluks of the South Kanara district. The Amin Divi islands administered by the Collector of the district are excluded from the scope of this report, because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax (Board's Resolution Mis.No.3250, dated 3rd November 1930). The report is to a large extent the result of the work of Mr. W.R.S.Satthianadhan , I.C.S., who was in charge of this Settlement Party from 9th April 1930 to 6th December 1931.

2. Touring. - Inspections and enquiries covered 120 villages scattered all over the district and were properly advertised.

The prescribed notice appeared in numerous issues of the District Gazette; copies of tour programmes were published well ahead in the District Gazette and were posted on the notice board of the Collector's office; Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were requested to give wide publicity to the programmes; all leading associations, important panchayats, editors of well-known local papers and other influential gentlemen of the district were supplied with copies. The response was generous , especially from the Puttur taluk, and I have before me many representations in writing from individuals and from groups like Land-holders' Associations. As far as possible Mr.Satthianadhan visited all villages from which representations were received, and conducted his inspections and enquiries in the presence of the ryots. The result is that a considerable proportion of the material at my disposal consists of information supplied by the ryots themselves. This has been extremely valuable and will be used in the report wherever possible.

R. Dis. 924/31.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
PARTY NO. IV, CANNANORE,
Dated 29th October 1931.

From

W. R. S. SATTHIANADHAN, ESQ., I.C.S.,
SPECIAL SETTLEMENT OFFICER,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF
LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT,
CHEPAUK, MADRAS.

(THROUGH THE COLLECTOR OF SOUTH KANARA, MANGALORE.)

SIR,

[Settlement—Resettlement—South Kanara district—Proposals submitted.]

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY.

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the resettlement of the six taluks of the South Kanara district. The Amin Divi islands administered by the Collector of the district are excluded from the scope of this report, because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. (Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3250, dated 3rd November 1930.)

2. *Touring.*—My inspections and enquiries covered 120 villages scattered all over the district and were properly advertised. The prescribed notice appeared in numerous issues of the District Gazette; copies of my tour programmes were published well ahead in the District Gazette and were posted on the notice board of the Collector's office; Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were requested to give wide publicity to the programmes; all leading associations, important panchayats, editors of well-known local papers and other influential gentlemen of the district were supplied with copies. Unlike as in Malabar, the response was generous, especially from the Puttur taluk. I have before me many representations in writing from individuals and from groups like Landholders' Associations. I have visited villages by special request, wherever possible, and been met by hundreds of people who have escorted me carefully over their lands. The result has been that, in addition to my own routine inspections and conversations with officials, landholders, tenants and labourers, I have been supplied with a fund of voluntary information which has been invaluable and which will be used in this report wherever relevant and possible.

3. *Administrative changes.*—There were only five taluks in the district at the last settlement —Coondapoor, Udipi, Mangalore, Kasaragod and Uppinangadi. For administrative reasons, several changes were effected subsequently. In 1910, a new taluk with headquarters at Mudabidri was constituted by the transfer of 68 villages from the Mangalore taluk and 41 villages from the Uppinangadi taluk (the Beltangadi tract). This arrangement proving unsuccessful, the changes effected in 1910 were abandoned in 1912 and a new taluk, Karkal, with headquarters at Karkal and attached to the Coondapoor division, was constituted by the transfer of 63 villages from the Mangalore taluk and 42 villages from the Udipi taluk. In 1927, the Uppinangadi taluk was renamed the Puttur taluk. Finally, in 1929, two villages—Tekkar and Barya—from the Mangalore taluk were transferred to the Puttur taluk.

The district was settled piecemeal during a period of three years. The following table shows the six taluks as they are constituted at present and the faslis in which they were due for resettlement :—

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which resettlement was due.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Mangalore ..	178	1342 (1932–33).
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1342 (1932–33).
	42 (*b*)	1343 (1933–34).
Kasaragod ..	114	1343 (1933–34).
Udipi	115	1343 (1933–34).
Coondapoor ..	103	1343 (1933–34).
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1344 (1934–35).
	2 (*d*)	1342 (1932–33).

NOTE.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) *The Neriya cardamom forest* in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09).

(*d*) These two villages, which belonged to the Mangalore taluk and were settled in 1902–03, were transferred from Mangalore to Puttur in 1929.

Government have however ordered the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 (1934–35) to that fasli. The resettlement will therefore be introduced in all parts of the district in 1934–35.

Chapter II—Physical Features.

4. *General description.*—South Kanara is the most northern district on the West Coast of the Madras Presidency. Malabar forms its southern boundary and the district of North Kanara of the Bombay Presidency its northern limit. It has a sea-board of about 140 miles on the west bordering on the Arabian Sea. On the east, the Western Ghauts separate it from Mysore and Coorg. The district gradually tapers from a width of about 50 miles on the south to 20 miles at the northern end.

The forest-clad scarp of the Western Ghauts forms a natural boundary on the east. It begins in the south in the broken ranges of the Coorg and Malabar hills which spread down almost to the sea through the wild and feverish kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk. Then in a more regular range it sweeps round the Puttur taluk, rising at intervals into great peaks like the Subrahmania hill (5,626 feet) and the Kudre Mukh (6,215 feet) near Beltangadi. From the Kudre Mukh the range runs north-west, forming a cliff-like barrier between South Kanara and Mysore territory and rising to the sugar-loaf peak of Kodashadri (4,411 feet). The line then swerves round the Kollur valley and swings west between South and North Kanara to within about six miles from the sea.

This eastern mountain wall is pierced by a number of deep valleys through which narrow passes wind up to the Coorg and Mysore plateaus. The pass from the Kollur valley in the Coondapoor taluk at the north-eastern corner of the district leads to a small bit of South Kanara, the Honnar magane, which is entirely surrounded by Mysore territory. The Western Ghauts, with their numerous parallel ranges especially to the south of the Kudre Mukh, throw off forest-clad spurs which give a rugged grandeur to the interior of the district. From the ghauts, an undulating country of broken laterite, studded with scattered hills and intersected by ravines and valleys, slopes gently to the sea.

The dense forest near the ghauts with its bewildering variety of flora and fauna gradually changes to scrub jungle towards the west which in its turn becomes thinner and finally disappears near the coast, to be replaced to some extent by casuarina groves on the uplands. Regular cultivation is more or less confined in the interior to low-lying lands and the terraced sides of valleys. The coast is picturesquely lined by a thick belt of coconut-palms broken frequently by the mouths of busy rivers. A thick growth of what is popularly known as thatching grass (*muli hullu*) springs up on waste land after the rains and is extensively exploited by the people for thatching and as manure and fodder. This grass is fired just before the south-west monsoon commences.

Kasaragod, Mangalore, Udipi and Coondapoor are the coastal taluks from south to north. The Kasaragod taluk resembles North Malabar closely where it lies to the south of the Chandragiri river. The people are largely Malayalis and the dominant language is Malayalam. The pepper vine which is so prominent in North Malabar is grown extensively in the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk. The Puttur taluk lies to the east of the Kasaragod taluk, and the majority of its villages being close to the ghaut line and made up largely of reserved forest are malarial, thinly populated and subject to the ravages of wild animals. The Karkal taluk lies to the east of the Mangalore and Udipi taluks. The Coondapoor taluk occupies the northern portion of the district and runs right across it from the coast to the ghauts. The eastern villages of Karkal and Coondapoor resemble the forest villages of the Puttur taluk.

5. *Rivers.*—The rivers of the district, which rise in the Western Ghauts and act as an excellent drainage system for the district, run a fairly short and tortuous course from east to west into the Arabian Sea. The heavy south-west monsoon which seldom fails swells these rivers and augments the numerous streams, rendering road communications in the interior difficult and often impossible in the rainy months. The rivers, whose beds are uneven and rocky towards the east and whose proximity to the hills makes their waters turbulent and unmanageable, are seldom navigable for more than 10 to 15 miles from the coast. They are not deep enough to allow for the passage of large vessels; but small country boats ply a busy trade carrying produce to the coast and provisions and manufactured articles to the interior. There is no continuous river or canal communication from north to south. There are no artificial canals, and no revenue is spent on the rivers and channels as sources of irrigation.

Some of the most important coastal markets have sprung up near the salt-water backwaters or lagoons where the big rivers spread out before they flow into the sea. Such are found at Kasaragod, Mangalore, Hangarkatta port and Coondapoor.

The Payaswani river, rising in the Coorg hills and running by the side of the trunk road from Sampaje to Jalsur, swerves west at Jalsur, flows through the Parappa forest, joins the Chandragiri *Holé* (river) at Bevinje and then, under the name of the Chandragiri river, falls into the sea at Kasaragod. It is navigable by small boats up to about Adur which is approximately 18 miles from Kasaragod. Owing to good road communications, little use is made of this river, but a certain amount of timber from the reserved forests is floated down it on bamboo rafts.

Two rivers, the Netravati and the Gurpur, meet at the *Bunder* at Mangalore. The Netravati and the Kumaradhari rivers rise in the ghauts to the east of the Puttur taluk between the Kudre Mukh and Subrahmania and, joining at Uppinangadi, become the Netravati river which flows north-west to Bantval in the Mangalore taluk and thence west to Mangalore. This river can be navigated with difficulty at times up to Uppinangadi,

but is regularly used as a water-way between Bantval and Mangalore, a distance of about 16 miles. Most of the arecanut, paddy, rice, etc., from the Puttur taluk and from neighbouring villages in the Mangalore, Karkal and Kasaragod taluks find their way by carts to the large market town of Bantval on the Beltangadi road. From thence to Mangalore, nearly all the produce is conveyed by boat. Standing on the bridge over the Netravati at Panemangalore, one may see a great fleet of boats sailing to Bantval. The Gurpur river, which is not nearly as important as the Netravati, rises in the hills to the east of the Karkal taluk.

The Sitanadi and the Swarnanadi meet at Hangarkatta, a small port about 10 miles to the north of Udipi. Hangarkatta was known as a famous centre of trade in ancient times when Bhuthalpandia ruled at Barkur, but has dwindled in significance since then. Yet, even now, agricultural products like paddy, rice and jaggery in quantities are brought to it by boat for sale and for export.

Lastly, there is at Coondapoor the magnificent salt-water lake, the Gangolli known also as the *Panchagangolli*, where five rivers meet, the more important of them being the Kollur, the Haladi and the Chakranadi rivers. On a shandy day (Saturday) at Coondapoor, one may see a crowd of country craft moored along the banks of the lake, after bringing to market produce like rice, paddy, firewood, jaggery, betel, jack-fruit and plantains from the interior of the Coondapoor taluk and the northern portion of the Udipi taluk.

Of the lesser rivers, mention may be made of the Udiyavara which joins the sea at the port of Malpe, the Mulki and Pavanje rivers which flow into the sea between Mangalore and the Kap lighthouse, and the Ariakadavu *Holé* which meets the sea at Nileshwar in the extreme south of the Kasaragod taluk. The Ariakadavu *Holé* is important because it communicates with southern kumari villages like Kinanur, Karindolam and Eleri (West) and brings pepper and kumari produce to the coast.

6. *Soils.*—Soils of the red ferruginous series account for 98·7 per cent of the cultivable lands of the district which is natural on the West Coast where broken laterite is the most striking physical feature. Red ferruginous loam (VII) greatly predominates over the sandy variety (VIII) and there are only about a thousand acres of the clayey sort (VI), found on river islands and in villages through which marshy rivers and streams pass. Soils in the arenaceous series (XII, XIII and XIV) cover 1·3 per cent of the cultivable lands of the district and are found near the coast in villages in the special wet and first wet and dry groups. Granite is not conspicuous except for occasional denuded boulders and for rare upheavals where quarrying is done, notably near Karkal.

Chapter III—Agricultural Practices.

7. *Irrigation.*—This chapter is intended as a supplement to the descriptive paragraphs on agriculture in the District Manual written by Mr. Sturrock. Though published in 1894, the descriptions in it are comprehensive, accurate and generally applicable to conditions as they obtain at present.

As I have already indicated in paragraph 5, the district contains no works of irrigation financed by Government. The 'kattutar' remissions, granted as compensation for expenses incurred by ryots in silt-clearance, cross-bunding of channels and so on, were abolished at the last settlement, as they bore little relation to the incidence of the money spent on such works. The district is blessed with a steady south-west monsoon which is even more abundant than in Malabar. Strictly speaking, all lands are rain-fed or *manavari*. Lands on the uplands and on the terraced sides of hills depend solely upon rainfall for water; low-lying lands are fed also by the numerous streams and narrow channels draining the higher levels, thus affording a source of irrigation by 'direct flow' which continues for a considerable time after the rains have ceased. Where water does not flow direct to fields, extensive use is made of the 'picottah' which is worked by people rhythmically pulling at ropes. There are no reservoirs for storing water in the district. There are a few fresh-water lakes or large tanks, but even these are not exploited much for irrigation. I have come across such large tanks at Hosangadi, at Karkal, at Sanur near Karkal and at Kuvettu, 2 miles to the west of Beltangadi. Shallow pits are dug near the coast and by the sides of rivers and fill by percolation and rain-water. The water from such pits, from the numerous wells and small tanks found all over the district and also from rivers beyond tidal influence, is baled out to irrigate near-by fields. Silt-clearance of channels and streams is done by the ryots, who also resort freely to cross-bunding. I have seen channels carefully revetted with stone and mortar and even cemented in places. Special mention should be made of the private 'irrigation works' connected with the areca gardens in the Beltangadi tract of the Puttur taluk near the ghauts. Here, elaborate dams across rivers are supplemented by miles of artificial channels to the various areca gardens. The landholders, mostly Havik and Chitpavan Brahmans, join amicably in carrying out and maintaining these works and in sharing expenses. Such cross-bunds and channels are specially conspicuous in the village of Mundaje on the road from Beltangadi to Charmadi. In South Kanara, there is very little of that factious spirit which sometimes causes such discord and rivalry in many East Coast villages.

8. *Wet lands.*—Originally, the best wet lands lying at the bottom of valleys and yielding two to three wet crops annually were classed as *bail*. Those on a higher level and less favourably situated, though not

dependent entirely upon rain-water, were known as *majal*; and *bettu* wet lands were those on the highest level, depending solely upon rainfall for their water-supply. Considerable confusion arose over these terms at the last settlement. They were abandoned eventually for revenue and settlement purposes and the following three classes of wet lands adopted :—

First-class wet lands are lands, yielding three or two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow.

Second-class wet lands are lands, yielding two wet crops, the second irrigated mainly by baling, also lands yielding one wet and one dry crop, *patla* and *mogaru* lands and other low-lying wet lands which owing to their favourable position have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop.

Third-class wet lands are all less favourably situated wet lands. It should be noted however that *bail*, *majal* and *bettu* are terms still used by the people of the district roughly to cover the lands placed in the first, second and third classes respectively.

The first or *enal* or *kartik* wet crop is generally transplanted, except in remote villages near the ghauts where labour is so scarce that broadcasting has to be resorted to. There are two ways of raising seedlings—the dry nursery and the wet nursery. For the dry nursery or *hudi neji*, seeds are sown in April and transplanted early in June after about 60 days. The light showers in April and May and the initial rains of the south-west monsoon in June are all the water the seedlings get. The wet nursery or *nir neji* is commenced about the middle of May and transplanted after about 30 days. The monsoon rain is supplemented when necessary by water from tanks and springs. The *nir neji* is considered superior to the *hudi neji*. I have never seen seedlings for the first wet crop raised on dry lands. A suitable piece of good wet land is always chosen for the nursery. Ploughing in this district is not much more than a stirring of the surface soil. Only the wooden plough is used, dragged by buffaloes or bulls. The weak cattle of this district are not able to haul a heavy plough and hence the iron instrument is not employed. The first wet crop is harvested in October or November. Third-class wet lands, owing to their unfavourable situation, can grow only one wet crop which is generally broadcast and harvested at about the same time as the transplanting and harvesting of the first crop on first- and second-class wet lands. The wet crop on third-class wet land yields a comparatively poor outturn because of its situation and the scant attention paid to it. One-eleventh of the crop is the share generally given to harvesters; but, occasionally, fixed wages in kind are substituted.

First-class wet lands and second-class wet lands also to a large extent grow a second wet or *suggi* crop which is either transplanted or broadcast according to situation and the amount of labour available. Nurseries for the second wet crop are occasionally found on dry lands, but more commonly on the poorer classes of wet lands. Transplanted or broadcast in October or November after the reaping of the first crop, the *suggi* crop is harvested in January. A good length of stalk is left in the ground when the first crop is cut and these stalks are ploughed into the ground as manure for the second crop. In harvesting the second crop, the stalks are cut close to the ground and give a good yield of straw. Immediately after the reaping of the second crop, the third or *kolike* wet crop is sown broadcast in January and harvested in April or May. The third wet crop is grown only on the best wet lands and is limited. A curious custom, which I came across in certain parts of the district, was to leave a small piece of good wet land fallow in order to propitiate family deities.

A special form of broadcasting, similar to the *nuri* system described in the resettlement scheme report for Malabar, finds favour for the third wet crop all over the Udipi taluk. It is also found occasionally in other parts of the district and is adopted for the second and even for the first wet crop. In this form, known as *pundi bithu* (Tulu) or *musti bija* (Kanarese), the seed is mixed with *sudu mannu*, ashes and powdered cattle-manure and sown carefully in handfuls in regular order. The outturn is excellent and pays for the extra labour involved. Usually the first wet crop gives a better outturn than the second which in its turn is superior to the third crop; but, when the third is broadcast on the *pundi bithu* system, the outturn is better than that of the first or second crop. This is so in villages like Alevur and Belle in the Udipi taluk.

Patla wet lands are found near rivers and streams and cannot grow two wet crops because they flood during the first crop season. When the water drains away, these lands are covered with a thin layer of silt which helps to produce a bumper crop in the second crop season. *Patla* lands near Bantval are noted for their fertility. The term *patla* is used by villagers for second-class wet lands growing a single crop even when they are not subject to submersion. For instance, in Navur village near the Kudre Mukh, second-class wet lands are called *patla* because only one crop is grown on them for lack of labour to raise a second crop. *Mogaru* lands are rare, being found only on river-islands and river margins, and are *vagaru* or saline owing to the influx of water from rivers subject to tidal influence. They also grow a single wet crop, but late in the season.

'Kaipad' cultivation as described in the scheme report for Malabar is not conspicuous and can be found only in one or two coastal villages to the south of Kasaragod.

In certain parts of the district, paddy is exported as such and wages are paid largely in paddy; but, generally, the paddy is husked in the village itself after it has been boiled and dried, yielding 'boiled rice' which is the staple food of the people. Seven kalasais of paddy usually go to make a muda (3 kalasais or 42 seers) of boiled rice. This conversion

rate allows for the wages paid for boiling, drying and husking the paddy. Partly-husked boiled rice is known as *kajai akki* and is cheaper than the fully-husked boiled rice or *tholasalu*. Paddy is rarely husked unboiled, but the table rice favoured by the fastidious is husked from the better kinds of raw paddy—*kankanady jirasalai*, *karkal maskath*, *kalluga* grown in Coondapoor taluk, *gandasalai*, etc. Weeds tend to increase as the ghauts are approached. Weeding is fairly well attended to on the better classes of wet lands, but tends to be neglected in the interior, especially on the poorer classes of wet lands.

Paddy, though it easily ranks first in importance, is not the only crop grown on wet land. The sugarcane is prominent, especially in the northern taluks of the district. It is a ten to eleven months' crop usually raised on second-class wet land and requires constant watering in the dry months. The Mauritius variety of cane, said to have been introduced by Mr. Couchman over 20 years ago, has succeeded in ousting most of the other varieties and is reported to be harder and of a greater sugar content than the others. Villages like Uppur in Udipi taluk are famous for their sugarcane. The cane is crushed in villages by iron rollers worked by bulls and the juice boiled down to jaggery in shallow iron pans. These rollers are expensive and are kept only by rich landholders and merchants and hired out for a small amount. I came across an agricultural society by the bank of the Kalyanpur river near Uppur village which deserves notice. It is known as the Udipi Co-operative Agricultural Society, Limited, and works a crude oil engine for pumping water, crushing sugarcane and converting the juice to jaggery and for extracting oil from the coconut. With a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9,000, it turns at a small cost the sugarcane and coconuts brought by the members into jaggery and oil respectively and hands these products back to them. This is supposed to be the only society of its kind in the district and there are said to be only three such in the Presidency. Such societies deserve greater support as they probably will prove invaluable to the ryots.

Quite a large amount of dry crops is grown on wet land as a second crop on second class, or as a third or second crop on first-class wet land. Coastal wet fields, where sand often mingles with the soil, are specially exploited in this way. Such dry crops include horse-gram, black-gram, vegetables, especially chillies, green-gram, sweet potato, gingelly, ragi and tobacco. *Avare*, a sort of reddish-brown gram, is found in several villages, although its name is not found among the crops in the taluk returns. The sweet potato has come on considerably of late and is a remunerative crop. Special mention must be made of the brinjal (egg plant) cultivation in Mattu village in the Udipi taluk. The brinjals of this village are famous and eagerly sought for all over the district. They are raised generally after a paddy crop on second-class wet land with a soil of arenaceous loam. The brinjals sell from two annas six pies up to six rupees a hundred, and the plants come to bear in about 20 days after transplantation. The story goes that, long ago, some Brahmans of this village became fishermen. One of the eight Swamis of Udipi came along and turned them back to Brahmans, but was puzzled to find them a livelihood. So he gave them the gift of the brinjal. I am told that only in Mattu village can such fine brinjals be grown.

9. *Dry lands.*—Most of the lands registered as dry in the revenue accounts are left waste, but are valuable to cultivators, because they yield leaf-manure from scrub jungles. Thatching grass is also much in demand. The ubiquitous cashewnut tree grows everywhere, and the broiling and preparing of the nuts for sale and export has become quite an industry especially at Mangalore, affording fairly regular work to scores of people, mostly Catholic Christian women. Mud and laterite walls round plots of dry land especially near the coast can be found enclosing casuarina groves, young coconut gardens and cashewnut plantations. Thatched huts and small houses are scattered among them. Dry fields are generally on a higher level than wet or garden, but occasionally they are converted to wet.

There are however flat and open plots of dry land especially in coastal villages, where crops like paddy, ragi, vegetables including chillies, horse-gram, plantains, gingelly, turmeric, sweet potato, green-gram, tobacco and black-gram are grown. The practice is to grow crops like these late in the season in rotation, and to leave the land fallow for a year or two for the soil to recover. A broadcast paddy known as *thadachal* is popular as a dry crop in the Kasaragod taluk to the south of the Chandragiri river. Ginger is not nearly as common as I expected; it is found in small quantities in the interior. Sandalwood is extracted by the Forest department from assessed wastes before assignments are made. There are a few private stills in the Coondapoor and Karkal taluks for the distillation of sandalwood oil. The extraction of cinnamon oil and the preparation of catechu balls are limited and found mostly in Coondapoor taluk. Small plots of betel vines are found all over the district mostly on wet and garden land and sometimes on dry. The District Manual has a descriptive paragraph on the cultivation of this vine. Cardamom cultivation will be described in the paragraph on the Neriya cardamom forest.

The tobacco cultivation on the coast in Kasaragod taluk south of the Chandragiri deserves special notice. Though grown also on wet land as a second crop and also on some dry land of the red ferruginous series, the tobacco plant seems to thrive best on the seashore where the soil is arenaceous sand or arenaceous rough sand. The Mappillas are experts in tobacco cultivation which requires constant watering and careful treatment with fish, cattle and leaf-manure. The tobacco is in great demand, especially for snuff.

10. *Garden lands.*—The important garden trees are the coconut, the arecanut, the pepper vine, and the jack. The wild mango, tamarind and palmyra are not conspicuous. Graft mango trees are more or less confined to the town of Mangalore and its suburbs. They yield splendid mangoes which find a ready sale at high prices. There is scope for the expansion of graft mango cultivation, as the demand for good mangoes is very great. The jack tree is found everywhere and its fruit is largely consumed by the poor and also used as fodder for cattle. Regular pepper cultivation is more or less limited to the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk and will be described in the paragraph on kumari cultivation. The pepper kans are supposed to grow pepper. I shall discuss this point in the paragraph on kans. A little pepper can be found in the areca gardens of the Kasaragod and Puttur taluks.

The coconut tree grows best on a sandy soil. There are very few coconut palms in the far interior and even these are emaciated. Coconut cultivation therefore is almost confined to the coast and to the banks of rivers close to the sea. In addition, however, almost all the bunds of wet fields, except those close to the ghauts, grow coconut palms for which no assessment is levied by Government. I have seen bunds of small fields lined with closely-packed rows of good palms which would have easily made a good coconut garden an acre in extent. The tenant of wet land has to pay an extra rent generally for the coconut trees on the bunds, the rent varying from four annas to one rupee a tree a year. There are some splendid coconut gardens on the coast, well-spaced and well-tended. I am told that a garden with about 75 trees to the acre yields the best; yet, people often tend to overcrowd their gardens under the impression that the more the trees the more the yield. Coconut palms on the banks of rivers and on islands in the midst of rivers (also Saint Mary's Island about 4 miles out to sea from Malpe) thrive splendidly and come to bear in four to six years. Overcrowding does not seem to reduce their yield, and they often command a rent of even Rs. 2 a tree. They, however, die sooner than those in regular gardens. There are two Government Agricultural farms—at Nileshwar and Kasaragod in the Kasaragod taluk—which specialise in the 'dry' method of coconut cultivation. The plants and trees are not irrigated, but the surface soil is constantly stirred with a light instrument to break the capillarity of the soil and so to retain moisture in the ground. It is a cheap and successful method of coconut cultivation which is being gradually adopted by the people. The coconut palm is not exploited to such an extent as in Malabar. For instance, there is very little coir manufacture in South Kanara.

The areca tree in my opinion comes next in importance to paddy and coconut. There are three distinct parts of the district where it is regularly and extensively grown.

(1) *The whole of the north-eastern portion of the Kasaragod taluk (about a fourth of the taluk) and the north-western portion of the Puttur taluk, especially the tract known as the Vittal magane.*—This is the home of the Havik Brahman, who is an expert in areca cultivation. The gardens are situated in shady places on the sides of valleys and ravines. These gardens are well-spaced with palms numbering about 400 to 600 to the acre, the annual yield of an acre being about 3 to 4 candies. The nut is large and heavy and a candy contains from 35,000 to 45,000 nuts. The gardens are well-manured and watered and carefully weeded and fenced. The areca palms in this area are sturdy and healthy and seldom visited by diseases or attacked by monkeys. The nuts are exported to Mangalore chiefly and sometimes to Kasaragod.

(2) *The belt of land lying close to the ghauts in the Puttur taluk, especially the Beltangadi tract.*—The areca palms in this belt are poorer than the Vittal arecas and are not so carefully tended, except that most elaborate arrangements are made to irrigate them in the dry months by damming rivers and leading the water to the gardens along long artificial channels of stone and mortar and even cement. The palms are planted in my opinion far too close to each other, the average number to an acre being about 800 to 1,000. I have counted 1,000 palms on 89 cents of land! The average yield is about 2 or 3 candies an acre. The nuts are small, and a candy contains from 45,000 to 55,000 nuts. Monkeys attack the nuts, and the fungoid disease known as *mahalli* rots them. I was pleased to see that the people are taking the help of the Agricultural department in combating this disease. In Layl village near Beltangadi, selected trees are being sprayed with a solution recommended by the department, and seem after this treatment effectively to resist attacks from the *mahalli* disease. The arecanuts from this tract are all exported to Mangalore.

(3) *The Honnar magane in Coondapoor at the top of the Kollur ghaut and surrounded entirely by Mysore territory.*—This is a small tract consisting of three villages only—Nagodi Koteshirur and Hebbige. The areca gardens in these villages are not as good as those found in the Puttur taluk, but have the advantage that the moist climate provides water for the gardens without irrigation almost throughout the year. The nuts are taken and sold at Shimoga in Mysore, a distance of about 60 miles.

A good areca garden is a joy to behold. It is cool and shaded. The slender stems of the palms rise in delicate and serried order like the columns of some Gothic work of architecture and are roofed with a beautifully patterned green tracery. In between the arecas, are plantain trees with their large fan-shaped leaves grouped picturesquely round the areca stems which are further decorated by pepper vines winding up them. A few jack

and coconut trees give a touch of solidarity to the whole picture.

Plantains are grown all over the district in small plots, but are chiefly found in areca gardens, on the bunds of wet lands and round the scattered homesteads. The *devabale*, the *pubale* and the Mysore varieties are the most commonly grown. South of the Chandragiri, the *nendram* or banana of Malabar can be found.

11. *Manures.*—Particular attention is paid in this district to the bedding of leaves (*sappu*) in cattle-pens, from kumaki and non-kumaki assessed wastes and from other dry lands, for conversion to leaf-manure known as *gobara*. Green leaves are available in profusion all over the district, except very close to the coast. These are brought by head-loads to cattle-pens, spread on the floors and kept there for about a month, at the end of which a most fertile manure is obtained. I was under the impression that, to remain constantly in the noxious atmosphere of putrifying cattle-refuse mingled with rotting leaves, was harmful to cattle, till I found that I might be wrong from conversations with officers of the Agricultural department. *Sappu* and *gobara* are used as manure for all kinds of cultivation. Fish-manure however is limited more or less to the tobacco cultivation in the Kasaragod taluk. It is occasionally used for sugarcane cultivation in the Udipi taluk. I have been told that fish-manure has not been more used of late because sardine and other fish shoals have disappeared off the coast and this manure has become prohibitive in price and is most difficult to obtain even at any price.

A manure which is popular and paying is river mud or silt known as *kesaru*. It is taken from marshy river beds and is employed on the coast and in villages where the beds of rivers and streams are suitable for the removal of such mud.

Artificial manures are hardly known in the southern taluks. But, in Udipi taluk, I found that a private concern had managed in one year to sell 28 tons of a manure known as Nicephos of two grades, one for sugarcane and one for paddy cultivation. Nicephos yields nitrogen and phosphoric acid and its preparation is a trade secret of the Imperial Chemical Industries. Ammonium sulphate and super-phosphates are also in demand as manures. I am told that there are depots in Udipi, Mangalore and Coondapoor, both agricultural and private, which sell a certain amount of artificial manure. The demand is gradually increasing, as the people are realising the superiority of such manures.

Ash also is employed as manure. Most of it comes from the houses of the villagers, but a certain amount is had from places like tile factories, especially from Mangalore.

12. *General.*—On the whole, the people of South Kanara seem to be more enterprising than those of Malabar. They pay greater attention to the selection and use of manures. Areca and tobacco cultivation has become almost an art. But the climate of the West Coast has a soporific effect on its people and makes them lethargic. Labourers seem to insist on their full sleep and usually do not commence work much before 8 a.m. The moist, malarial climate near the ghauts appears to sap vitality and remove initiative. The rice bug or *bambuji* attacks paddy fields in jungly villages and creates quite a lot of damage at times. I questioned several ryots as to how they fought this pest and the general answer was, "we can only pray!" One influential landholder in Karkal taluk held up hands of horror when I suggested that he should try to destroy these insects, and said, "I am a Jain and we Jains never kill anything!"

Chapter IV—A Comparison of Economic Statistics.

13. *Population.*—The Superintendent of Census was kind enough to furnish me, in advance of publication, with the taluk census figures of 1931. The census figures of 1931, classified under occupations, were not available in time for incorporation in this report.

According to the census of 1931, the population of the district, excluding the Amin Divi islands, is 1,366,939 as compared with 1,243,203, 1,191,272 and 1,131,105 furnished by the census returns of 1921, 1911 and 1901 respectively. The increase in the last decade of 10 per cent is well over those in the two previous decades.

The variations in population and the mean density since 1901 will be found in Appendix I. Famine is unknown in South Kanara and it is normally free from epidemics. Still, the great influenza epidemic, which swept over the whole Presidency in 1918, seems to have taken its toll from the district, and this accounts for the comparatively meagre increase in population from 1911 to 1921. The cholera and dysentery, which attacked the people of the West Coast in 1919, just after recovery from the ravages of influenza, must also have contributed to keep down the growth of population during this decade.

The purely coastal taluks, Mangalore, Udipi and Kasaragod, are the most densely populated, while the taluks of Karkal and Puttur, which lie away from the coast, are comparatively thinly populated. The Puttur taluk in particular, with its jungles and malarial tracts, contributes largely to reduce the district average; the mean density of 165 to the square mile in Puttur compares unfavourably with the district average of 340 to the square mile.

The following figures for the Presidency and the district show the divisions into which population has been classified according to the census of 1921 :—

Presidency or District.	Total population in 1921.	Persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral works and their dependents.	Non-cultivating landowners.		Non-cultivating tenants.		Cultivating landowners.		Cultivating tenants.	
		Number.	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras Presidency.	42,794,155	30,781,678	1,675,110	5·4	947,467	3·1	11,960,104	38·9	7,228,873	23·5
Whole of the South Kanara district ..	1,247,368	910,908	33,988	3·7	5,886	0·7	166,073	18·2	470,798	51·7

Presidency or District.	Agents, Managers, Clerks, Rent Collectors, etc.		Farm-Servants and field labourers.		Growers of Special products and market gardeners.		Forestry.		Raising of farm stocks and small animals.	
	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).	Number.	Percentage of column (3).
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Madras Presidency.	31,636	0·1	8,251,145	26·8	198,830	0·6	68,514	0·2	419,999	1·4
Whole of the South Kanara district ..	290	..	208,088	22·9	16,463	1·8	2,057	0·2	7,265	0·8

Seventy-three per cent of the population of the district was engaged in agricultural pursuits, as compared with 72 per cent in the whole Presidency. To quote from the Statistical Atlas of 1923 :—"As usual, agricultural (occupation) is pre-eminent. In this, all classes, castes and creeds are interested, the landowners being mainly Brahmans, Bants, Jains and Christians; the second being the land-owning and cultivating class *par excellence*, whilst the Holeyas furnish most of the farm labourers."

The proportion of landholders to the agricultural and pastoral population in the district (21·9 per cent) is about half that for the Presidency. "The paucity of landowners" says the writer of the Atlas, "is due to the fact that the land is held on the warg tenure peculiar to the district and is sublet to tenants who may be permanent on a fixed rent or tenants-at-will. It is owing to this latter fact that the proportion of tenants is so large." My observations show that the tenants-at-will who take lands on a simple yearly lease greatly predominate over the permanent tenants.

There are only seven towns in the district with populations as follows according to the census of 1921 :—Mangalore, 53,877 ; Udipi, 11,882 ; Coondapoor, 7,575 ; Kasaragod, 7,314 ; Karkal, 6,025 ; Mulki, 5,419 and Bantwal, 4,642 ;—Total, 96,734. 7·8 per cent of the people of the district live in towns. Mangalore, which is an important commercial, industrial and educational centre, is easily the most important of the towns.

14. *Emigration.*—The Superintendent of the Labour department of the United Planters' Association of South India, Mangalore, has kindly helped me with some useful particulars of emigration of labour to estates. The Upasi Labour department was opened in 1915 at Mangalore. Each year, about 12,000 coolies emigrate to European-owned estates in the planting districts of Coorg, Mysore, Wynad and the Anaimalais. In Mysore and Coorg, they are paid wages at six annas a day for a man, and four annas for a woman. The Wynad and Anaimalais pay seven and six annas and a plucking rate of three pies a pound of green leaf on tea estates. Roughly, about 15,000 coolies migrate yearly to Indian-owned estates, making 27,000 in all. These coolies, mostly Holeyas, are recruited from the taluks of Kasaragod, Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Puttur. The largest number go from Puttur which is an inland taluk, lying close to the ghaut line separating South Kanara from Mysore and Coorg. A certain amount of labour, especially from the Coondapoor taluk, is employed in the areca gardens in Mysore territory.

My enquiries show that most of the coolies who migrate to Mysore and Coorg return during the harvesting season to their villages for about two to three months every year before they go back to the estates. The money wages offered in estates and the advances, paid at the outset and recovered from wages, seem to attract many poor labourers away from South Kanara where wages are generally paid in kind. There are some villages placed in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk where the population is so small that no coolies are available for recruitment for estates. I may add that the economic depression, which has spread over the whole world in the last year or two, has hit rubber, coffee and tea estates so badly, that recruitment of labour for them has substantially fallen off.

Bombay is within easy distance of the district by sea. I understand that a large number of the 'coffee-hotel' keepers in Bombay are from South Kanara.

The tenants-at-will, who figure so largely in the census returns, are mostly men with little property of their own. They are not averse to working in the fields they take on lease. Usually, no outside labour is hired by them, as every able-bodied member of the tenant's family does his or her share in manual field labour.

15. *Communications*—(i) *Railways.*—The district is poorly served by railways. The only one is the main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras through Malabar which

Presidency or District.	Total population in 1931	Persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral works and their dependants.	Non-cultivating land owners		Non-cultivating tenants		Cultivating land owners	
			Number	Percentage of col 3	Number.	Percentage of Col 3	Number	Percentage of Col 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras Presidency	47,193,602	13,167,923	417,826	3·2	204,852	1·6	4,861,428	36·
Whole of the South Kanara district.	1,372,241	404,503	13,846	3·4	126,475	31·3	53,311	13·

ltivating nants		Agents, managers clerks, rent Collectors etc		Farms servants and field labourers		Growers of Special products and market gardeners		Forestry		Raising of farm stocks and small animals.	
Number	Percentage of col 3	Number	Percentage of col 3	Number	Percentage of col 3	Number	Percentage of col 3	Number	Percentage of col 3	Number	Percentage of col 3
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
531,521	11.6	24,902	0.2	5,429,514	41.2	138,136	1.1	39,869	0.3	519,875	3.9
9,071	12.1	62	..	152,297		4,216	1.0	728	0.2	4,497	1.1

Taluk.	Mileage in 1903.		Mileage of roads newly opened.		Mileage of roads abandoned.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).		Present mileage. (1933).	
1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Miles.	Yds.	Miles.	yds.	Miles.	yds.	Miles.	yds.	Miles.	yards.
Kasaragod.	144	220	79	1,320	..	..	+ 79	1320	223	1,540
Mangalore. (Non-municipal).	134	1,320	96	440	..	..	+ 90	440	231	..
Mangalore. (Municipal).	50	907	6	1,129	..	266	+ 6	863	57	10
Udipi.	123	1,320	89	1,320	..	..	+ 89	1,320	213	880
Coondapury.	160	1,267	53	833	..	..	+ 53	833	214	340
Karkal.	117	1,540	102	1,320	..	..	+ 102	1,320	220	1,100
Puttur.	307	41	104	220	..	..	+ 104	220	411	261
Total	1,038	1,335	532	1,302	..	266	+ 532	1,036	1,571	611.

runs along the coast from Trikkarippur to Mangalore, a distance of about 60 miles. In the absence of a continuous coastal road from Malabar to South Kanara, the railway is the only means of direct communication by land between these two districts. The numerous broad rivers, which cut across the district to reach the sea to the north of Mangalore, present a formidable barrier to the extension of the coastal line beyond Mangalore.

(ii) *Roads.*—The poverty of railway communications is to a great extent compensated for by the wealth of road communications. It is a pity that Malabar is not connected with South Kanara by a coastal road. A few miles of new road where the districts meet, coupled with the bridging of the rivers in South Kanara to the south of Mangalore, will complete coastal road communication between Mangalore and North Malabar via Kasaragod, Hosdrug and Nileshwar. The Chandragiri is about the only broad river to the south of Mangalore, and even if this river cannot be bridged an efficient ferry service for the conveyance of vehicles across the river can at least be maintained. At present it is almost impossible for motor vehicles to pass through the network of unbridged rivers which surrounds on three sides the coastal villages to the south of Kasaragod.

The coastal road from Mangalore to North Kanara is a good one, the many broad rivers being supplied with ferries for motor vehicles and carts. To avoid the time and trouble taken in crossing the rivers from Mangalore to Coondapoor, the circuitous route via Karkal, Someshwar and Haladi has to be taken, and even this road is difficult as two narrow rivers have to be forded after Someshwar. Happily, bridges across these rivers are being constructed.

On the whole, road communications to most parts of the district, except the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk, are excellent. The only road to the kumari villages runs from Hosdurg to Panathadi, a distance of about 20 miles of bad surface which is made more unpleasant by the numerous streams which cross it.

Main roads radiate from Mangalore to all parts of the district like the spokes from the hub of a wheel. Connexions with Mysore territory are maintained by six roads through passes in the Western Ghauts. These passes from north to south are: the Kollur and Hulikal ghauts from the Coondapoor taluk, the Someshwar or Agumbe ghaut from the Karkal taluk and the Charmadi, Shiradi and Bisale ghauts from the Puttur taluk. Of these, the Kollur, the Hulikal, the Shiradi and the Bisale ghauts are fairly easy for motor traffic. The other two are very steep and full of dangerous hairpin bends which add to the discomforts of a bad road surface. The Charmadi ghaut is being repaired at present. The amount of traffic, chiefly carts carrying produce up and down, which traverses these ghauts is surprising.

The road from Mangalore to Mercara via Panemangalore, Puttur and the Sampaje pass is a really good one and connects the district with Coorg.

The main roads which converge on Mangalore are connected with each other and the coast by a network of lesser roads. Some of these however are almost impossible for vehicular traffic from June to October because of the swollen streams which cross them, especialy in that portion of the Puttur taluk which lies to the south of the straight line from Beltangadi to Puttur. The same remarks apply to parts of the Coondapoor and Karkal taluks.

There are some excellent private roads in the interior, made and maintained by the people. The private road to Dharmastala from the Beltangadi-Charmadi road is a typical example.

On the whole, the roads of the district are good. They are easy to keep up, not only because of the laterite soil from which the water drains away quickly, but also because road material is cheap and easily obtainable.

There has been a marked increase, as much as 45 per cent indeed, in the mileage of roads during the currency of the settlement, and hardly any old roads have been abandoned. The following table exhibits talukwar particulars for 1903 and 1929:—

Taluk (1)	Mileage in 1903. (2)		Mileage of roads newly opened. (3)		Mileage of roads abandoned. (4)		Increase (+) or decrease (−). (5)		Present mileage (1929). (6)	
	MILES.	YARDS.	MILES.	YARDS.	MILES.	YARDS.	MILES.	YARDS.	MILES.	YARDS.
Kasaragod	144	220	75	..	..	..	+ 75	..	219	220
Mangalore (Non-Municipal) ..	134	1,320	88	..	..	..	+ 88	..	222	1,320
Mangalore (Municipal) ..	51	687	5	1,551	..	20	+ 5	1,531	57	458
Udipi	123	1,320	61	1,540	..	..	+ 61	1,540	185	1,100
Coondapoor	160	1,267	42	833	..	..	+ 42	833	203	340
Karkal	117	1,540	96	1,320	..	..	+ 96	1,320	214	1,100
Puttur	307	41	100	1,100	..	..	+ 100	1,100	407	1,141
Total ..	1,039	1,115	470	1,064	..	20	+ 470	1,044	1,510	399

(iii) *Canals and rivers.*—There are no canals in the district. River communications are limited by the peculiarity of the rivers of the district described in paragraph 5 supra.

(iv) *Sea.*—There are five ports at which steam-ships call and two others open only to small coasting vessels like 'Paththamars.' The Bombay Steam Navigation Company

runs a passenger service between Bombay and Mangalore. These passenger steamers call twice a week at Mangalore, but cargo boats have no regular timings. The sea is more or less shut out as a means of communication when the south-west monsoon is at its height. The ports will be discussed further in the paragraph on sea-borne trade.

16. *Industries, trade and traffic*—(i) *Trade and traffic by rail.*—The extension of the South Indian Railway (broad gauge) from Malabar into South Kanara was made between 1906 and 1907. There has been no expansion after that. The line runs for about 60 miles along the whole of the coast line to the south of Mangalore, where it ends. Appendix II gives the available figures for passenger and goods traffic from 1911 to 1930. Particulars relating to traffic prior to 1911 are not available.

As regards passenger traffic, the figures from 1913 to 1918 are rather high. However, there has been a steady increase from 1911 to 1930 the number of passengers more than doubling itself in the interval.

	Passengers (outward).
1911	491 thousand.
1912	593 ,,
1918-19	657 ,,
1919-20	770 ,,
1928-29	927 ,,
1929-30	1,122 ,,

The figures for 'outward' traffic, which alone were available throughout the period from 1911 to 1930 are sufficient to indicate the general trend towards an increase or a decrease.

As regards goods traffic, the yearly total exceeded two million maunds from 1912 to 1917, dropped more or less gradually to about 1·3 millions in 1922-23, and again started to rise till it topped the two million mark from 1928 to 1930. I am given to understand that the abnormally high figures from 1913 to 1917 were due not so much to the great war as to the stimulus of a temporary reduction in rates offered by the railway authorities in order to compete with other forms of traffic, especially the country boat. The other variations can be explained to a great extent by fluctuations in market quotations and by variations in crop outturns. Some enquiries were made at four important stations—Kannangad, Kasaragod, Kumbla and Mangalore. As might have been expected, the chief articles of export from the southern stations are arecanut, pepper from the kumari villages and tobacco from the coastal villages. Most of these products are sent to Mangalore for sale and for export. There was an increase from 1926 to 1930 in the export of timber from the Government saw mills at Parappa in the Kasaragod taluk; but these mills are now closed down. Dried fish and tiles are largely exported, especially from Mangalore and Kasaragod. The fish goes mostly to Ceylon and the tiles to Malabar and other places. The disappearance of late of fish shoals off the coast has depressed the trade in dried fish, fish-manure and fish oil, as a result of which many of the small fish-yards and guano factories found along the coast are now falling into ruin. At Malpe, an enterprising gentleman manufactures his own ice and exports iced-fish. The cashewnut trade is becoming more and more important, chiefly with America. The trees are found both wild and cultivated all over the district and are likely to increase steadily in economic value.

In spite of the fact that paddy raised in the district ought to be quite sufficient for the people of the district, we find, curiously enough, that rice is imported by rail from Malabar and by road from Mysore and Coorg. The people buy imported rice for consumption because it is cheaper than South Kanara rice, and sell the better kinds of local rice. This explains the fact that rice is a fairly important item both in outward and inward railway traffic.

A considerable amount of copra is brought to Mangalore from Malabar for the Sri Krishna Oil Mills, the only firm in Mangalore which extracts oil from copra and oil-seeds. Full advantage seems to be taken of the concession allowed on consignments of copra from Badagara and Calicut from October to May

The usual miscellaneous articles of provision are imported; but special mention should be made of the large import of salt. Kerosene oil also comes in in a considerable quantity but the astonishing increase in the import of petroleum is a fair index of the remarkable advance in motor traffic.

(ii) *Motor traffic.*—A paragraph on motor traffic seems essential especially for this district which in the absence of railways has to depend so much on roads. South Kanara has certainly not fallen behind the rest of the Presidency during the last decade in the remarkable development of this form of traffic The figures, appended below, speak for themselves:—

Year.	Number of motor cars registered.	Number of motor lorries registered.	Number of motor buses registered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1916	..	..	8
1917	5	..	9
1918	..	..	..
1919	..	..	1
1920	5	..	14
1921	7	..	18
1922	4	1	8
1923	10	..	4
1924	6	1	12
1925	13	..	38
1926	11	5	15
1927	19	4	22
1928	39	5	38
1929	65	16	45
1930	69	34	60
Total ..	253	66	292
1931	24	11	13
1932	13	12	7

In addition to motor vehicles registered in South Kanara, there are buses and lorries bearing Mysore and Coorg numbers. Nearly every road in South Kanara has its bus service, and there are hundreds of booking stations all along the routes. The 'pleasure car' as it is known seems to be coming to the fore in recent years. This is a *chassis* with a Sedan body of local manufacture; it plies for hire all over the district and moves quickly as it is not hampered by timings and halts at stations. The use of lorries for the conveyance of agricultural produce is not extensive. There are some private lorries in the district which ply for hire, and also some in Mysore and Coorg which bring plantation products down to Mangalore; but the country cart has still not been seriously challenged as a means of moving agricultural produce.

(iii) *The country cart.*—Agricultural produce is brought from villages by head-load to places where roads or cart-tracks commence. From thence, the country cart takes charge. Traders are kept busy carting tea, coffee, rice, arecanut, etc., from Coorg and Mysore States into South Kanara and salt fish, fish-manure, coconut oil, provisions, etc., out of it. The long procession of carts coming down the ghaut roads into South Kanara is a common sight, and the rash motorist who attempts these ghauts before 8 a.m. is sure to find himself held up scores of times by these clumsy vehicles.

(iv) *Trade and traffic by river.*—Although the rivers are navigable only near the coast, a considerable amount of produce is conveyed by small country craft as already described in paragraph 5.

(v) *Sea-borne trade.*—There are seven recognized ports in the district, namely, Mangalore, Hangarkatta, Coondapoor, Kasaragod, Malpe, Baindur and Mulki. The last two are open only to the 'paththamars' which sail up and down the coast, while the others are frequently visited as well by steamships, except in the stormy monsoon months. Appendix III (A and B) compares the exports and imports during the periods 1909—12 and 1926—29. It will be seen that Mangalore is easily the most important port. The following abstract shows the marked expansion in sea-borne trade in the last twenty years:—

I. Exports.

	Coasting.	Foreign.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1909 to 1912 (average) ..	66,42,433	71,29,362	1,37,71,795
~~1926 to 1929~~ (average) ..	~~1,16,78,609~~	~~1,53,99,761~~	~~2,69,76,364~~

II. Imports.

	RS.	RS.	RS.
1909 to 1912 (average) ..	65,44,637	4,50,866	69,95,503
~~1926 to 1929~~ (average) ..	~~1,30,76,901~~	~~6,33,687~~	~~1,37,10,578~~

The important articles of export are coffee, arecanut, bricks and tiles, and fruits and vegetables. The item 'all other articles' probably includes cashewnut which is exported in large quantities to America. While the value of the exported tiles and bricks, coffee, arecanut ~~and tobacco~~ has ~~more than~~ doubled ~~in the last decade,~~ that of pepper and cardamom has increased as much as ten times. I believe that pepper and not cardamom is responsible for most of this increase. In imports, the 'foreign' trade is nothing when compared with the 'coasting' trade. Articles imported, apart from provisions and piecegoods, include agricultural implements and manures.

(vi) *Mills and factories.*—There are 14 mills in the district. These are either saw mills, oil mills, or rice mills. People, however, do not use rice mills so much as the old-fashioned method of husking paddy on the mortar and pestle principle where women use the *vonakke*. There are 57 factories in the district, of which 41 are tile factories, 31 being situated in Mangalore town. The Mangalore tile is well-known for its quality. The four coffee-curing factories in the district are also in Mangalore.

(vii) *Mangalore as a centre of trade and industry.*—The town of Mangalore, which derives its name from the famous old Mangaladevi temple at Bolar, is the only municipality in the district and its importance as a trading and industrial centre cannot be overrated. Its situation is ideal. On the shores of the Arabian Sea and within easy reach by sea of Bombay on the north and Cochin and Calicut on the south, it is the only important port for Coorg and Mysore and is connected with these territories by a number of excellent roads through passes in the Western Ghauts. Plantation products like coffee, and agricultural produce like paddy, rice and arecanut, flow in a steady stream into Mangalore from Coorg and Mysore. Two big rivers, which convey produce and provisions by boats to and from the interior of the district, meet at Mangalore in a wide and busy salt-water lagoon. Mangalore is further connected with Malabar and other southern districts by the railway which skirts the West Coast towards the south. The town, so ideally situated for commerce and trade, has attracted a large population of educated and enlightened people of every caste and creed, such as Christians, Brahmans of various sects, non-Brahmans especially Bants, and Mappillas. There are many well-known trading firms operating in the town, and factories, workshops, markets and minor industries tend to flourish exceedingly. The town bustles with life from morning till night and the trunk roads which converge on it are seldom free from heavy traffic.

17. *Markets.*—Appendix IV furnishes taluk-war particulars. Mangalore, the only municipal town in the district, has eight daily municipal markets. The coastal taluks possess more markets than the taluks in the

interior. Most of the markets are situated on the coast and agricultural produce is brought to them by carts, boats and to some extent by lorries. Of the market towns in the interior, Bantval in Mangalore taluk is easily the most important as most of the paddy, rice and arecanut from Puttur and parts of Karkal, Kasaragod and Mangalore taluks are taken to it. There is easy water-communication between Bantval and Mangalore. The great cattle fair held annually at Subrahmanya in Puttur taluk deserves special notice. At this fair, no less than about forty to fifty thousand heads of cattle are brought for sale down the Bisale ghaut from Mysore State. The people of the district buy nearly all their cattle at this fair, and purchasers from other districts like Malabar are also in evidence.

Most of the weekly markets in the small towns and villages deal only in miscellaneous articles like provisions and curry-stuffs. Merchants visit villages and to a large extent buy agricultural produce direct, the prices they pay being less than the market rates approximately by the cost of transport and other charges like merchants' profits and steamer fees.

18. *Indebtedness*—(i) *Mortgages.*—The following statement furnishes some figures for simple and usufructuary mortgages obtained from the offices of Sub-Registrars for 31 selected villages. Mulgeni transactions, which strictly speaking are pure lease transactions, have been excluded as were kanam transactions in the report for Malabar.

Items.	Years.	Number of documents.	Amount borrowed.	Profession of Borrower.				Profession of Lender.			
				Agriculturist.	Trader.	Money-lender.	Others.	Agriculturist.	Trader.	Money-lender.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			RS.								
Simple and usufructuary mortgage.	1904 to 1907	1,301	8,57,640	960	113	..	228	852	151	2	296
Do.	1927 to 1930	1,470	16,88,483	1,047	142	1	280	919	192	64	295

Items.	Purpose of mortgage (percentage).										
	Agricultural improvements.	Trade and business.	Payment of kist.	Marriage expenses.	Discharge of old debts.	Purchase of new land.	Litigation.	Family expenses.	House building.	Education.	Miscellaneous.
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Simple and usufructuary mortgage.	1	..	..	2	69	3	2	3	1	..	19
Do.	2	1	..	2	71	2	2	2	1	..	17

Transactions during the period 1927–30, when compared with those during the period 1904–07, seem to show that indebtedness has increased to some extent. I may, however, observe that the increase in the amounts borrowed reflects to some extent at least the increase in the prices of grains and land. Debtor-agriculturists have increased, but so also have creditor-agriculturists. It is gratifying to note that agriculturists figure largely among the money-lending classes to the almost complete exclusion of professional money-lenders, thereby indicating clearly that lands are not passing into the hands of non-cultivating classes.

I cannot rely upon the accuracy of the particulars found in columns (13) to (23) of the above statement. There is nothing to guarantee that the 'ostensible' reasons for borrowing are the real reasons. The figures taken from 12 agricultural societies (two from each taluk) are summarized below :—

Number of members owning landed property.	Value of landed property owned by members referred to in column (1).	Value of other property owned by members referred to in column (1).	Total of columns (2) and (3).	Number of members referred to in column (1) who are in debt.	Amount of debt of members noted in column (4).	Net assets of members referred to in column (1).	Percentage of column (6) over (4).	Percentage of column (6) over (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		
590	27,93,719	4,19,774	32,13,493	471	4,68,401	27,45,092	14·58	16·77

There is one Central Bank in the district and 9 supervising unions. The current rates of interest charged by the Central Bank are 6½ per cent to ~~the~~ societies which issue loans to their members at 9 per cent or less, and 7½ per cent to other societies. The rates of interest charged by the societies to their members vary from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent.

In the year 1932-33, there were 15,019 agricultural members who were divided as follows:-

Land holders	4,487
Tenants	8,095
Labourers	862
Miscellaneous	1,575

These figures indicate that members are in debt to an extent representing about 17 per cent of their landed assets.

(ii) *Other indications.*—My Supervisor made careful enquiries in 87 villages and examined 2,665 ryots. He found that 1,066 or 40 per cent were free from debt, and that the remaining 1,599 were indebted to the extent of 24·65 per cent of the value of the total landed property of all the 2,665 ryots examined. He has classified as follows the purposes for which the debts were incurred :—

	PERCENTAGE.
(*a*) Purchase of new lands ..	14
(*b*) Cultivation expenses	5
(*c*) Liquidation of old debts ..	6
(*d*) Marriage expenses	2
(*e*) Family expenses	29
(*f*) House building	7
(*g*) Litigation	10
(*h*) Kist	..
(*i*) Trade	5
(*j*) Miscellaneous	22
Total ..	100

I need hardly say that these particulars, secured as they are only by local enquiry from ryots, who not only are suspicious, but who naturally resent any prying into their private affairs, can hardly be expected to be anything but rough and arbitrary.

19. *Co-operative credit societies.*—The appended figures illustrate the advance of this movement in the district from 1919 to 1929, which is more or less in keeping with the remarkable expansion of the movement throughout the Presidency :—

Year.	Total number of co-operative societies in the district.	Agricultural societies.		
		Number.	Working capital	Reserve fund.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1919–20	259	202	9,97,126	26,073
1920–21	298	227	10,40,541	34,380
1921–22	339	273	13,95,649	41,901
1922–23	368	297	17,49,782	57,382
1923–24	408	317	20,24,442	77,700
1924–25	487	390	20,99,588	96,291
1925–26	636	439	20,90,888	1,17,354
1926–27	636	441	19,29,255	1,38,924
1927–28	536	440	16,79,497	1,50,490
1928–29	528	435	15,63,566	1,70,791

The number of societies increased rapidly from 1919 to 1926, thereafter maintaining a steady level. I feel that the fact that the number of societies has not increased after 1926 is an indication, not that the movement is losing grip over the district, but rather that the Co-operative department is concentrating more on the welfare of existing societies than on increasing the number. My conversations with ryots all over the district show that, although the movement is popular and useful, many societies exist only in name; and I respectfully suggest, that it is advisable to close such moribund institutions, as they serve nobody and seem to bring the movement into disrepute, even while they help to swell the returns on paper.

There is one central bank and there are 18 supervising unions. The central bank lends to societies at 7½ per cent interest and the societies in their turn lend to their members at 10 per cent or occasionally at the old rate of 9⅜ per cent. In the year 1928–29, there were 22,290 agricultural members who were divided as follows :—

	PER CENT.
Landholders	30·94
Tenants	53·66
Labourers	6·32
Miscellaneous	9·08

The department analyses its loans into 'productive,' 'non-productive' and 'paying of old debts.' Productive loans include those given for cultivation expenses, trade, purchase of land, and food and necessaries of life. Non-productive loans include those given for marriages and litigation. Such a classification can hardly be taken as accurate; for, as is known, borrowers are prone to give fictitious reasons for their requirements.

[redacted] anted were as

	RS.
Productive purposes	6,18,622
Non-productive purposes ..	14,118
Paying of old debts	1,94,160
Total ..	8,26,900

20. *Litigation*—.The amount of litigation in South Kanara, as in Malabar, is pronounced and has increased steadily according to the figures appended below :—

Year.	Ratio of population to suits.		Position in the Presidency.	Total of suits and appeals.		Percentage of column (6) to column (5).	Position in the Presidency.
	All districts.	South Kanara.		All districts.	South Kanara.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1903	124	147	14	317,034	8,125	2·56	17
1913	88	69	6	477,636	17,919	3·75	13
1923	79	48	2	546,715	26,662	4·88	7
1928	81	45	2	529,763	28,331	5·35	7
1931	76	46	2	620238	32664	5·26	7

Malabar and South Kanara possess peculiarities in land tenure which probably account largely for the fact that these two districts stand at the head of the Presidency as regards the volume of litigation in relation to popula-

Delete the sentence referred to in column 4 and substitute the following sentences:

" The excise revenue increased fairly consistently from year to year, from about 4 lakhs of rupees in 1902-03 to about 16 lakhs in 1929-30. There was a marked decrease in 1930-31 and again in 1931-32. In 1932-33 excise revenue amounted to 10 lakhs and 60 thousand rupees, which represents a slight increase over the figure for 1931-32. "

evenue has
om about 4
t 16 lakhs
mpare the
eighbouring
in Malabar
or a revenue
on in South
ntributed a
upees.

asily stands
ds rainfall.
the district
he a
mpare
sout
er an
o Dec
ber ce
the di
nd 13
The a
for
I that
rainf
as evenly
even so, the
ch over 80
ne and July
dly of water
op, while the
it does a
rain a year,
second crop.
Most of the water for the third crop is taken from small tanks or wells by baling. The paucity of rain in April and May is the chief reason why the dry nursery is so popular for the first wet crop. On examining the figures from 1900 to 1929 I find that the average annual rainfall never fell below 125 inches. Serious danger by floods does not exist owing to the natural drainage facilities in the district.

As might be expected, the rainfall in the taluks which skirt the Western Ghauts is greater than that in the purely coastal taluks. Karkal, Puttur and Coondapoor taluks recorded an average of 185, 167 and 152 inches respectively, while Mangalore and Kasaragod had only 140 and 135 inches. There are only 11 rain-recording stations in the district, out of which no less than seven are situated on the coast. Of the stations in the interior, only one, Beltangadi, is fairly close to the ghauts. There is no doubt that, if rainfall is recorded in villages which hug the ghauts, like Kollur, Hosangadi, Navur and Charmadi, the average in them will seldom fall below 200 inches a year.

23. *Remissions and floods.*—The remissions granted in the district since fasli 1314 are shown below :—

Fasli.	Waste remissions.	Seasonal remissions. Shavi.	Tirvai-kammi and fasal-kammi.	Sub-merged or inun-dated.	Fixed and other remis-sions.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1314	..	..	..	..	6,92,002	6,92,002
1315	..	..	..	..	5,90,718	5,90,718
1316	..	..	..	..	5,03,880	5,03,880
1317	..	..	..	..	4,29,303	4,29,303
1318	..	..	..	..	3,65,788	3,65,788
1319	..	..	..	..	3,08,167	3,08,167
1320	..	..	..	..	2,59,238	2,59,238
1321	..	..	..	..	2,16,591	2,16,591
1322	..	..	..	..	1,78,660	1,78,660
1323	..	..	..	..	1,46,525	1,46,525
1324	..	..	..	..	1,23,408	1,23,408
1325	..	..	..	..	1,19,190	1,19,190
1326	..	..	..	..	1,19,694	1,19,694
1327	..	..	..	..	1,19,911	1,19,911
1328	..	..	..	..	1,18,621	1,18,621
1329	..	..	..	..	1,18,440	1,18,440
1330	..	..	..	..	1,18,125	1,18,125
1331	..	..	..	..	1,18,050	1,18,050
1332	..	..	..	..	1,17,881	1,17,881
1333	..	..	..	12,562	1,17,563	1,30,125
1334	..	..	..	11,345	1,17,535	1,28,880
1335	..	..	..	2,194	1,17,461	1,19,655
1336	..	..	..	162	1,17,289	1,17,451
1337	..	..	..	99	1,16,805	1,16,904
1338	..	..	..	60	1,16,494	1,16,554
1339	..	..	..	43	1,16,431	1,16,474
1340	..	..	..	34	1,16,515	1,16,549
1341	..	..	..	29	1,16,266	1,16,295
1342	..	..	..			

about 25 lakhs being granted for storms and inundations in faslis 1333 and 1334 respectively. Remissions for the same reasons granted from fasli 1335 to 1338 are too trivial to notice.

The figures in column (7) for faslis 1314 to 1324 relate mainly to the increment remissions allowed at the last settlement, which gradually decreased to fasli 1324, thereafter leaving only fixed remissions such as cowles, etc., and beriz deductions for religious institutions.

24. *Agricultural statistics.*—Appendix VI furnishes the available figures from fasli 1314 to 1334 at intervals of five years. No particulars are available for Mangalore, Puttur and Udipi taluks for fasli 1314.

There has been a steady increase in the occupied area and in the number of pattas, and a decrease in the average extent of each holding. The enormous increase in the number of pattas is an indication of the tendency, not only for new-comers to take land on darkhast and to become small landholders, but also for the splitting up of old holdings.

Ploughs and cattle have steadily increased in numbers from fasli 1314 to 1334. So also have sheep and goats except for a slight set back in fasli 1329.

Turning to talukwar figures, the fall in the number of cattle and ploughs from fasli 1319 to 1324 in the taluks of Mangalore and Udipi is due mostly to the formation of Karkal taluk from portions of these two taluks in fasli 1322.

for assessed waste on darkhast is extensive. The largest number of darkhast applications come from the taluks of Mangalore, Karkal and Kasaragod.

I was struck by the way in which lands were taken on darkhast and then mostly left waste. I understand that these dry lands are generally applied for on darkhast in order to monopolize the scrub jungle on them for leaf manure.

28. *Coercive processes.*—Appendix X exhibits the available figures for lands sold for arrears of revenue. On an average, only 36 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 72 were sold yearly. This is a trifling figure when compared to the total beriz of the district of about 3 lakhs of rupees and clearly indicates that the assessment has been collected with ease.

29. *Unoccupied lands.*—Appendix XI (A, B and C) furnishes the required figures. Talukwar totals at settlement and in fasli 1338 are abstracted below :—

Taluk.	Unoccupied wet.		Unoccupied garden.		Unoccupied dry.	
	At Settlement.	In Fasli 1338.	At Settlement.	In Fasli 1338.	At Settlement.	In Fasli 1338.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Coondapoor	147·43	233·63	36·16	55·69	192,021·94	180,272·45
Karkal	108·57	37·45	35·67	8·35	246,687·15	208,715·16
Kasaragod	211·79	119·54	157·54	91·84	222,193·01	166,226·58¾
Mangalore	48·56	91·44	41·57½	41·36½	136,051·57	80,828·11
Puttur	523·74	173·81	125·63	23·04	555,370·00	531,549·12
Udipi	40·56	31·15	36·25	24·44	111,632·63	79,728·81
Total for the district ..	1,080·65	687·02	432·82½	244·72½	1,463,956·30	1,247,320·23¾

There has been a very substantial decrease in the unoccupied area (wet, dry and garden), except for a trifling increase due to relinquishment in unoccupied wet in the taluks of Coondapoor and Mangalore and in unoccupied garden in the Coondapoor taluk. Decreases in unoccupied extents are of course due to inclusion in holdings. The marked decrease in the extent of unoccupied dry lands is specially conspicuous. The assessments on dry, wet and garden lands fixed at the last settlement do not seem to have deterred people from occupying waste lands. It may be noted that, for the Kasaragod taluk, the extent of 31,357·39 acres of kumari included in unoccupied dry at the last settlement, as shown in column (6) above, has been excluded from unoccupied dry for fasli 1338, as furnished in column (7); because subsequent to settlement unoccupied kumaris were transferred either to occupied kumaris at favourable rates, to ordinary occupied lands at taram rates, or to assessed waste at taram rates. A large extent of reserved forest in the district is included in the figures for unoccupied dry. There has been a substantial increase in the area afforested subsequent to the last settlement.

30. *Sale and lease values*—(i) *General.*—A large number of documents were examined in the Kasaragod taluk of the South Kanara district. Mr. MacEwen, in paragraph 33 of his scheme report, discusses the results of his experiments in Malabar in detail, and arrives at the conclusion that a comparison of sale and lease values in Malabar for the purposes of the scheme report is impracticable. South Kanara is akin to Malabar in having a most complicated system of tenures; and my own enquiries, coupled with the results of the experiments in the Kasaragod taluk referred to above, have led to the same conclusion as Mr. MacEwen's for Malabar, for the following reasons :

(*a*) Transfers from dry, wet or garden to other heads are not permitted during the currency of the settlement; but such changes on the ground are frequently occurring. Sales and leases of lands are generally not based upon the descriptions assigned to them in the revenue accounts, but upon the actual state of the ground which however cannot be verified without an expensive and detailed inspection.

(*b*) Many documents are silent about such extra assets as houses, wells, garden, trees standing on dry and wet lands and so on.

(*c*) The type of the perpetual lease in South Kanara, known as the *mulgeni* lease, resembles in many respects the *kuzhikanam* transaction of Malabar, in which the payment of some sort of premium when a piece of land is taken on lease materially affects the rent. The registered lease documents generally give no details of the nature and amount of such premiums.

(*d*) When a plot of land is sold or let on lease, the deed expresses the extent involved in terms of muras of the seed required to sow it; but the standard of conversion of muras to acres and cents varies considerably in different parts of the district.

(*e*) Reliable figures cannot be secured for the early years of the settlement, because the lands in several of the early documents are described in terms of the 'warg' which is of unknown extent.

(*f*) It is usual in the district to let out or sell holdings which include lands of several descriptions. It is very rare to find, for instance, any dry, wet or garden land sold or leased out separately.

In the experimental examination of documents in the Kasaragod taluk, two periods, 1911–12 to 1913–14 and 1925–26 to 1927–28, were selected for comparison. Even though all suspicious and vague documents were excluded, the sale prices and lease values, that were

The climate of the district is not favourable to the health of cattle, and, coupled with indiscriminate breeding and indifferent feeding, has produced a poor and stunted quality. The great fair at Subrahmania in the Puttur taluk, to which cattle are driven down the Bisale ghaut from Mysore territory, provides most of the fresh animals; but ryots in the north of the district prefer to buy ploughing cattle from North Kanara, especially from Sirsi. Tigers and panthers are responsible for a considerable loss in livestock every year, especially in villages near the ghauts. The small panthers of the district are bold beasts which live in small caves all over the district, and regularly feed upon cattle.

25. *Crops.*—Fasli 1324 is the earliest for which figures are available for all the taluks. Appendix VII exhibits the available particulars for this fasli and for faslis 1334 to 1338. Between fasli 1324 and the period 1334–38, the total area sown (after deducting that sown more than once) rose from 523,573 acres to 556,886 acres, an increase of 6·36 per cent. The following abstract brings out the salient features for the principal crops for the district as a whole :—

Crops.	Fasli 1334–38 average.		Fasli 1324.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	ACS.		ACS.	
Rice	579,490	76·75	573,643	78·90
Coconuts	46,491	6·16	43,533	5·99
Arecanuts	17,087	2·27	14,015	1·93
Pulses (horse-gram, green-gram, black-gram, etc.)	44,382	5·88	50,451	6·94
Ragi	6,495	0·86	5,411	0·74
Gingelly	2,736	0·36	2,486	0·34
Chillies	5,746	0·76	4,640	0·64
Pepper	6,038	0·80	3,361	0·46
Sugarcane	3,601	0·47	1,319	0·18
Tobacco	1,456	0·19	1,283	0·18
Betel vines	1,007	0·13	815	0·11
Plantains	2,606	0·34	1,262	0·17
Sweet potato	3,481	0·46	..	..
Babul, bamboo, thatching grass and casuarina	12,905	1·71	8,910	1·23

The standard crops for wet, dry and garden lands are paddy, ragi and coconuts respectively. Paddy accounts for 76·75 per cent of the area sown in faslis 1334—38, as compared with 78·90 per cent in fasli 1324; but the actual area under paddy has increased by 5,847 acres. The area sown with ragi, though small, has increased by over 1,000 acres. Ragi is generally raised on dry lands, unlike the pulses which are grown largely as second or third crops on wet lands. Coconut cultivation has increased considerably, even though the trees grown on the bunds of wet lands are not taken into account in the statements. Areas cultivated with arecanut, pepper, gingelly, sugarcane, betel vines, plantains, tobacco and chillies have all increased. The sweet potato is rapidly becoming a popular crop. The area under 'babul, bamboo, thatching grass and casuarina' has expanded rapidly. There is a striking difference in the nature of the crops grown in different parts of the district; for instance, pepper is more or less confined to the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk, sugarcane to the coastal taluks, tobacco along the coast south of Kasaragod and so on. I have dwelt on these variations in paragraphs 8 to 10.

26. *Holdings and revenue.*—Appendix VIII exhibits the growth in holdings and revenue from fasli 1314 to ~~1338~~. It should be noted that the 'gardens' of the district are included in the 'wet' figures from fasli 1314 to 1323 and in the 'dry' figures from fasli 1324 to ~~1338~~. The abnormal increase in the extent of holdings in fasli 1318 is mainly due to the introduction of settlement rates in that fasli in the Neriya cardamom forest of the Puttur taluk.

On the whole there has been a steady increase in occupied areas and assessment. The following statement compares the area and assessment of different descriptions of land as found in the settlement register with those in the revenue accounts for fasli ~~1338~~ :—

	Occupied area.							
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.	
	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS.
As per fasli 1338	469,440	2,64,886	424,243	19,03,523	77,005	3,00,304	970,688	* 25,28,861
As per settlement register	276,353	1,15,308	421,636	18,94,147	69,292	3,37,685	767,281	23,47,140
Difference	+ 193,087	+ 1,49,578	+ 2,607	+ 9,376	+ 7,713	+ 22,619	+ 203,407	+ 1,81,721

~~* Includes Rs. 148, the assessment on eroded lands not relinquished.~~

The percentage increase under the several heads works out as follows :—

	Extent.		Assessment.	
Dry	~~69·9~~ per cent.		~~129·7~~ per cent.	50·2
Wet	~~0·6~~ ,,		~~0·5~~ ,,	0·7
Garden	~~11·1~~ ,,		6·7 ,,	2·8
Total	~~26·5~~ ,,		7·7 ,,	0·8

The increase under dry is very large, followed by garden and then wet. The expansion of dry holdings is due mainly to assignments on darkhast of extensive areas of assessed waste, and partly to the transfer of reclaimed kumaris of the Karasagod taluk to the appropriate heads of dry assessment. Increases in garden and wet are accounted for by assignments of porambokes, the transfers of reclaimed kumaris to garden and wet, and the transfer to garden of kumaki house-sites containing garden trees. In South Kanara, as in Malabar, transfers from dry to wet and garden are not permissible during the currency of settlement.

27. *Darkhasts and relinquishments.*—Appendix IX furnishes details for faslis 1321 to ~~1338~~, fasli 1330 excepted. Complete figures for other faslis are not available.

During 17 faslis from 1321 to ~~1338~~, leaving out fasli 1330, 709 acres of land were relinquished and 169,960 acres taken on darkhast. Relinquishments are trivial, while the demand

OCCUPIED AREA.

	Dry.		Wet		Garden.		Total	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessmen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Rupees	Acres	Rupees	Acres	Rupees	Acres	Rupees
As per asli 1342	498,641	2,88,450	425,588	19,08,349	83,841	3,80,874	1,008,070	25,77,673
As per Settlement register.	276,353	1,15,308	421,636	18,94,147	69,292	3,37,685	767,281	23,47,140
Difference	+ 222,288	+ 1,73,142	+ 3,952	+ 14,202	+ 14,549	+ 43,189	+ 240,789	+ 2,30,533

extracted for each taram from what were considered reliable documents, varied so widely that a comparison was impossible.

(ii) *The chalgeni lease.*—The majority of wet lands, quite a large proportion of dry lands and some gardens are leased out by landholders (*mulidars*), or by permanent tenants (*mulgenidars*, etc.), to tenants-at-will on simple yearly leases, documentary or oral, known as *chalgeni* leases. These simple yearly leases, though of little use on account of lack of data for the purpose of comparison between the earlier and later settlement periods, provide a considerable amount of general information especially with regard to the ratio of the rent to the assessment.

The areas in these simple lease deeds are generally expressed in terms of the *Bijavari mura* which is the area upon which a mura of 42 seers of seed-paddy can be sown. This area varies in different localities. The rent usually is calculated in terms of the *geni-mura* which also varies considerably in different localities; for instance, the *geni-mura* is sometimes 58 seers, sometimes 52 seers, sometimes 48 seers, more generally 42 seers and occasionally 32 seers.

I understand that the selling value of a piece of land is calculated on the net rent it yields in terms of the 42-seer mura; for example, an extent of wet land which yields a net yearly rent of one mura of rice is valued at about Rs. 100. Good lands near the coast, which fetch a rent of 15 to 20 muras of rice per acre will sell for Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per acre; and the wet lands in the interior, which may yield a rent of 6 to 7 muras of rice per acre, will sell for Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per acre.

A considerable portion of ~~time during my tours~~ his time in the district ~~was spent~~ in studying these simple leases which are so common and which form such a distinctive feature of the district. ~~He~~ was able, with great difficulty and after much persuasion, to examine some of these deeds which are nearly always unregistered. The ryots of the district showed a marked reluctance to allow ~~me to look at the~~ documents; and I am afraid that, often, only documents for the poorer classes of land in the district were produced ~~before me~~ and those for good lands withheld. ~~I remember that~~ In a village in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group ~~I was shown~~ a number of lease deeds in which no rent at all was shown, the landholders alleging that, because of the unhealthiness of the tract, lack of labour and ravages by wild animals and pests, no tenants could be persuaded to take lands on lease at a reasonable rent; so that the only method of persuading a man to cultivate a piece of land was to give it to him free of rent. ~~While admitting that some cases do exist in many of these villages in the far interior of poor lands being given either free of rent or on merely a nominal rent, I cannot subscribe to the statement that lands of the better classes in such villages are not capable of yielding a fairly reasonable return to the lessor.~~ It has been again and again brought to my notice that the rents noted in chalgeni leases are fictitious and seldom wholly realized because they are recorded on the principle of the proverb which tells us to aim at the star in order to hit the moon. It must be noted, however, that the recorded rent in these deeds actually forms the exact basis of calculating the sale value of the land. If land is capable of being sold at a value which is in direct proportion to the rent recorded in a chalgeni lease deed, it is difficult to term such a recorded rent as fictitious merely because a recalcitrant tenant refuses to pay up all his dues. The claim is contestable in a civil court, and I am sure every lessor will try to collect, if he can, the whole amount of the rent noted in the deed. It is either because of his unwise choice of a tenant, or because he has yielded to the temptation of rack-renting his tenant, that he fails sometimes to collect the full amount of his rent.

These leases generally are extremely complicated, both as regards the different descriptions of land which are included in a single lease and also because of the various items of rent. As an example, I give below a case of a single chalgeni lease. It involves eight subdivisions containing wet land of all 3 classes, as well as garden and dry land. The total extent involved is 16·84 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 39-14-0. The annual *geni* or rent is as follows:—Forty muras of rice, Rs. 60 in cash, 1,000 bundles of straw, 15,000 betel leaves, 1,000 plantain leaves, 1,000 arecanuts, some vegetables, the services of 10 to 20 labourers or a cash payment of 8 annas for each of them, and the services of six pairs of buffaloes for ploughing or a cash payment of rupee one for each pair—the whole of this rent to be paid in one instalment. As is nearly always the case in these leases, the lessor is to pay the assessment. I have collected a number of cases of chalgeni leases, and to the best of my ability have converted rents in kind to money values at the prices which prevailed in the respective villages at the time of enquiry. The figures that I have obtained may not be absolutely trustworthy considering all the difficulties. There is the additional trouble of not being able to locate and inspect many of the lands involved, owing to lack of particulars regarding survey numbers and subdivisions, which means lack of data as to the amount of extra assets such as houses, etc., that are included in the leases. Still, all things considered, the figures I append below serve, in my opinion, to give some indication at least of the general ratio which rent bears to assessment.

Number of cases.	Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Total.		Rent.	Ratio of rent to assessment.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
155	303·20½	1,503 0	51·31	279 4	32·71	30 2	387·22½	1,812 6	10,143 7	5·60

NOTE—Of the 155 cases in column (1), 96 relate to wet, 26 to garden, 3 to dry, 11 to wet, garden and dry, 13 to wet and garden, 5 to wet and dry and 1 to garden and dry.

It will be seen from the above figures that the ratio of the rent to assessment for the district as a whole comes to 5·60. Of the 155 cases I investigated, 21 were in villages in the special wet group, 69 in the first group, 29 in the second group, 23 in the third group and 13 in the fourth group. I have come across cases where the rent is fifteen to twenty times the assessment, and have also met instances where the lessor pays the assessment but exacts no rent from his tenant. The rent varies from village to village, but is highest along the coast and in villages placed in the first group, and gradually decreases towards the interior, being lowest in the jungly villages which skirt the ghauts, especially in the Puttur taluk. The rent is fixed on land generally in accordance with the state of the ground and not on its description in the revenue accounts. I was not able to secure sufficient information to compare rents at different periods of the settlement; but, on the whole, rents have tended to increase. I am told that they are usually put up when the assessment is increased.

31. *Prices of standard grains.*—(i) *Wet lands.*—Paddy was the standard grain a[illegible]

Taluk.	Annual	
	First sort paddy.	Sec[illegible] p
(1)	(2)	
	RS.	
Coondapoor	367	
Karkal	335	
Kasaragod	364	
Mangalore	379	
Puttur	349	
Udipi	324	

Ryots' selling months rates ~~Prices~~ in the taluks of Karkal, Puttur Udipi are below and those in the taluks of Mangalore, Coondapoor and Kasaragod are above the district averages.

ryots' selling [illegible]

(ii) *Dry lands.*—Ragi was taken as the standard grain at the last settlement, and the same crop is proposed as the standard for resettlement. Though the area sown with ragi is small, it is the only crop that can be adopted as the standard. A commutation rate of Rs. 175 per garce was adopted at the last settlement, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits.

1342 for fasli 1326 to 1340 and by the Board for 341 and 1342

Appendix XII-B shows the district prices from fasli 1326 to 1339, worked out from figures furnished by the Collector. For lack of figures prior to fasli 1326, only those for the last fourteen years are given. There was no famine during this period. The district averages work out at Rs. ~~524~~ a garce (annual average), and Rs. 521 a garce (ryots' selling months). Deducting the liberal allowance of 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, the figures come to Rs. ~~419~~ and Rs. ~~417~~ respectively, which represent increases of ~~139~~ per cent and 138 per cent over the commutation rate at the last settlement.

491 488

(iii) *Garden lands.*—Coconut was taken as the standard product for garden lands at the last settlement. The Board took the retail average prices of the first and second sorts of paddy, striking the mean for 20 years up to fasli 1309. The average, omitting years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers a rupee, worked out at 21·4 seers of paddy a rupee, to which 25 per cent was added for cartage and merchants' profits, and a commutation rate of 27 seers a rupee arrived at. This commutation rate works out at Rs. 133 per garce.

Appendix XII-A shows the district prices from fasli 1320 to 1339, worked out from figures furnished by the Board. There was no famine during this period. The district average for these 20 years works out at Rs. ~~330~~ per garce (annual average), and Rs. ~~323~~ a garce (ryots' selling months). When the generous allowance of 25 per cent is deducted for cartage and merchants' profits, the figures come to Rs. 248 a garce (annual average), and Rs. 242 a garce (ryots' selling months), which represent increases of 86 and 82 per cent respectively over the commutation rate at the last settlement. I append the following taluk [illegible]

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coondapoor	332	304	318	334	309	322
Karkal	325	297	311	325	297	311
Kasaragod	364	335	350	364	339	35[illegible]
Mangalore	373	328	351	365	319	334
Puttur	317	292	305	303	286	295
Udipi	322	284	303	305	267	286

Rs. 21 a thousand was arrived at, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. The Deputy Commissioner, however, proposed the adoption of Rs. 22 a thousand nuts as the commutation rate. Strictly speaking, the rates adopted at the last settlement were not fixed in accordance with the commutation rate, but followed the Malabar system of arbitrary rates which were assigned in such a way as to fit the quality and yield of the gardens as they stood.

In spite of efforts to obtain figures for the prices of coconuts in recent years in all the taluks, only the prices at the Mangalore market as published in the gazette could be secured and these, for 20 faslis ending with 1339, are shown in Appendix XII-C-1. The average price per thousand for the last 20 faslis for the Mangalore market works out at Rs. 77, as against Rs. 37 at the last settlement. Deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, the commutation rate works out at Rs. 62, as against Rs. 30 at the last settlement; the former represents an increase of 107 per cent over the latter. A comparison of the prices of coconuts in Malabar at different periods is given in enclosure 3—see next sub-paragraph. These prices are taken from the figures published under the Malabar Tenants'

Improvements Act of 1900. The commutation rate at the last Malabar settlement, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, was worked out at Rs. 16 a thousand, being much lower than that adopted for South Kanara. If the figures for the last 20 years for the eight plains taluks of Malabar are taken (Appendix XII-C-2), a rate of Rs. ~~35~~ 36 a thousand is arrived at after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. Strictly speaking, this figure should be compared with the Malabar settlement commutation rate of Rs. 16 a thousand. In order to be quite fair to the ryots, I compare this rate of Rs. ~~35~~ a thousand with the South Kanara settlement commutation rate of Rs. 22 a thousand and arrive at an increase of ~~50~~ 64 per cent. So, if the prices of the Mangalore market are adopted, the increase worked out with reference to prices in recent years over the settlement figure is 107 per cent; and, if the Malabar prices in recent years are taken, the increase over the South Kanara settlement commutation rate is ~~50~~ 64 per cent.

(iv) *A comparison of commutation rates for different periods.*—The statistics discussed above are the usual ones found in all scheme reports. In view of the economic depression, which has swept over the whole world in recent years and which, though it shows faint signs of lifting, still holds the world in thrall, I venture to append comparative figures in four enclosures to this report:—

Enclosure 1.—Commutation rates per garce of paddy and ragi in the South Kanara district at different important periods.

Enclosure 2.—The ryots' selling months for paddy and ragi for the taluks of the South Kanara district.

Enclosure 3.—The average annual prices of coconuts, comparing the commutation rate adopted for South Kanara at the last settlement with the rates worked out from figures published for the eight plains taluks of Malabar under the Tenants' Improvement Act.

Enclosure 4:—The average annual prices of coconuts per thousand for Mangalore town at different important periods.

The figures in the enclosures show that, though there was a marked fall in prices in 1929–30 and 1930–31, yet prices in recent years are well above the average prices adopted at the last settlement in working out the commutation rate. There seems to be a tendency for the price of coconuts to rise again in the Mangalore market.

32. *General conclusions.*—The abundant rainfall in the district, which averages even more than in Malabar, seldom fails, and coupled as it is with natural facilities for quick and efficient drainage, prevents famine, floods and epidemics and obviates the necessity for granting remissions on a large scale (paragraphs 22 and 23).

The steady increase in population, especially during the last decade, finds a parallel in increased trade and traffic (railway, sea-borne, motor and river), in an increased demand for land which brings about a corresponding decrease in unoccupied areas, and in a wide expansion in the area grown with important crops (paragraphs 13, 16, 25, 26 and 29).

Though railway communications have not developed of late, the roads in the district, which are good as compared with those in the Presidency as a whole and which provide easy means of communication with Coorg and Mysore, have expanded, especially near the coast. Thus there is a possibility of meeting the remarkable increase in motor traffic, of coping with the increased flow of agricultural produce from Coorg, Mysore and the interior of the district to markets and ports in the district, and of conveying manufactured articles and agricultural stock to people whose wants are increasing steadily (paragraphs 15, 16, 17 and 24). The advance in the standard of living, the rise in population and the steady increase in civil litigation, have their natural consequences in an increase to some extent in indebtedness. Happily, such an increase does not tend, as one may expect, to allow lands to pass into the hands of the non-cultivating classes. The advance in the co-operative movement is in keeping on the whole with the general progress in the district (paragraphs 18, 19 and 20).

That t
press hea
in feveris
villages in
amount
ryots to
the absen
ratio of
avidity
waste la
(paragrap
The rec
show a
prevailing
31).

Add the following as
of paragraph
the last sub-paragraph 32:

"It must be remembered that the above conclusions are based on a review of the whole settlement period, with the object of examining the general effect of the previous settlement on land-holding and cultivation and also the general economic development of the district during the period".

CHAPTER V—THE LAST SETT

33. *Introductory.*—This chapter is divided into three parts: the first part briefly summarizes the revenue history of the district up to the last settlement; the second part describes the last settlement; the third part attempts to criticize the last settlement, and propose alterations in its framework as a basis for resettlement. As regards revenue history prior to the last settlement, to avoid

confusion
certain te
to the di
affect pro
details, re
murti Ay
to 30 of
August 19

30

20

(*A*) *Revenue History up to the last Settlement.*

34. *Revenue History before the British occupation.*—Prior to the ascendency of the Vijianagar dynasty, rulers seem to have taken as land tax one-sixth of the gross-produce first in paddy and then in rice, the latter having the effect of enhancing the revenue by about 10 per cent over the former. The land tax was raised in 1336 to one-fourth of the gross produce by Hari Har Ray, one of the Vijianagar Kings, the demand including a twelfth share, ostensibly for the support of Brahmans and temples, but really being appropriated by the State. The commutation rate adopted for this demand was as high as 30 seers of rice a rupee. The assessment was fixed on the whole holding, or 'warg', which was scattered and of unknown area. Such a system naturally provided splendid opportunities for corruption.

The assessment fixed by the Vijianagar Kings remained more or less the same till 1618, when the Bednore Government increased it by 50 per cent in the whole of Kanara except the Mangalore *hobli*. This was followed by a tax on fruit trees, especially the coconut. To these imposts of the Bednore Government, Hyder added considerably by further taxation which included an assessment on waste lands. Tippu followed his father's footsteps by resuming inams and still further raising the taxes.

35. *Revenue History after the British occupation in* 1799.—Sir Thomas Munro began by granting a remission of 151,000 pagodas. His settlement was divided into 'shist' which represented the old standard rent, and 'shamil' which covered the extras imposed by the Bednore and Mysore Governments. He held that Government unoccupied waste lands should not be assessed. Munro's settlement of 1799–1800 worked well for a time and then showed signs of over-assessment which induced the Board of Revenue to order a revision. Messrs. Read, Ravinshaw and Harris submitted proposals for revision which eventually resulted in the Board proposing the 'tharao' settlement of 1819. This, with subsequent minor modifications, was the system in force when settlement operations were commenced about 30 years ago. Holdings were divided into 'tharao bharti', paying full 'tharao' rates, and into 'tharao kambharti', paying less than the full 'tharao' rates. With the rise in prices, over-assessment ceased to be a problem.

The Coorg maganes were taken over in 1834 and were settled as follows :—

The Amara and Sullia maganes were assessed at the maximum or 'bharti' rates fixed by the Coorg Government in 1812. The other maganes were taxed at the 'shist' and 'shamil' rates which prevailed in 1804.

The 'warg' or holding is the unit of assessment and is divided into 'kadim' or 'hosagami.' The former are estates formed before the Company's Government; and to them are attached certain privileges like the *kumaki* privilege. The latter are estates formed from Government waste lands after British occupation, to which no such privileges are attached.

I have been frequently asked by what right the Government can revise the rates, and why there should not be a permanent settlement in South Kanara. In this connection, attention may be drawn to the following decision. In Vaikunta Bapuji *versus* the Government of Bombay, it was held that the 'tharao' settlement was not a permanent one. On this decision, it was decided by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in concurrence with the Government of Madras that there was nothing in the revenue history of South Kanara to show that the Government were pledged to maintain the present assessments unaltered; and so it was recognized that the district might contribute its fair share to the necessities of the State (G.O. No. 1011, Revenue, dated 9th September 1884 and G.O. No. 257, Revenue, dated 27th February 1885). As observed by Sir Arthur Havelock on his visit to the district in 1896, the question was finally settled in favour of Government and cannot be reopened.

(*B*) *A Review of the last Settlement.*

36. *General.*—The 'tharao' settlement was in vogue prior to the last settlement, the 'warg' being the unit of assessment whose boundaries and extent were not known. The 'dhurmati' chitta of 1801 showed the 'bijawari', or the amount of seed required to sow each 'warg.' It was a record of vague generalities. The 'sarasari' or 'tharao' chitta of 1819 was hardly an improvement over its predecessor, except that an attempt was made to maintain it up to date. The correspondence, commencing from 1880 over the decision in Vaikunta Bapuji *versus* the Bombay Government referred to in the previous paragraph, eventually led to the decision to survey and settle the district on modern lines.

The survey of the district was taken up and completed between the years 1893 and 1896. Out of a total of 2,571,923 acres, only 592,139 acres were registered as occupied, deducting kumari and mulpatta. Wherever reserved forest was identified, it was classified as poramboke, 255,204 acres of poramboke being accounted for in this way. The balance of 307,691 acres of reserved forest was included in the area shown as unoccupied dry. Defects and discrepancies in this survey, which led to voluminous correspondence, were rectified by supplemental surveys which were carried out in the several taluks between 1895 and 1904. The subdivision was taken as the unit for the purpose of settlement (paragraphs 4 to 8 and 17 of the introduction report in G.O. No. 982, Revenue, dated 9th October 1905).

Scheme reports for the taluks of Kasaragod and Mangalore, and for Udipi and Coondapoor, were submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Krishnamurti Ayyangar, in 1898 and 1899, and the Government passed orders on them in 1902 (G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902 and G.O. No. 884, Revenue, dated 29th September 1902). Following the precedent of Malabar, all cultivable lands were divided into wet, dry and garden.

37. *Wet lands.*—Wet land was defined as land levelled, bunded and adapted for paddy cultivation. At first, the Deputy Commissioner divided wet lands into '*bail*,' '*majal*' and '*bettu*.' Bail lands were defined as those growing two crops of paddy, both of which could be raised without recourse to artificial means of irrigation; majal lands were defined as those yielding two paddy crops or one of paddy and one of other grains, the second crop always being irrigated by baling; and bettu lands were defined as those producing only one crop. These definitions, I am afraid, led to considerable confusion which was left to be cleared by Mr. Couchman, the Settlement Officer, who after a short interval succeeded Mr. Krishnamurti Ayyangar. Mr. Couchman pointed out that the above definitions had been frequently changed while the classification was in progress, so that 'majals' included on the one hand lands equal to the best 'bails' and on the other lands which produced only a single crop. He observed that, after the classification of three taluks had been completed, orders had been issued to enter all lands which resorted to 'baling' as 'majal'; that is to say, even lands yielding three rice crops were under these orders reduced to 'majal.' Mr. Couchman proposed that the discrepancies arising out of these conflicting orders could be rectified by putting all lands yielding two rice crops into the first class, and by reducing by one taram those lands which raised a second crop by baling. Mistakes in the original classification were carefully recurned, partly by inspection and partly by office process. Eventually, all wet lands were divided into three classes, abandoning the misleading terms, *bail*, *majal* and *bettu*, for revenue and settlement purposes. I have defined these three classes in paragraph 8 of this report (paragraph 5 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902). All lands regularly yielding two wet crops were charged a consolidated rate of 1¼ times the single crop assessment. No second crop charge was to be levied during the currency of the settlement on lands, which at the settlement were not assessed at the consolidated double crop rates. From the definitions of the three classes of wet lands found in paragraph 8, it can be seen that all lands placed in the first class are assessed at the consolidated double crop rates; all lands placed in the third class are charged with single crop rates; and those placed in the second class are assessed partly at single crop and partly at double crop rates.

Every village was assigned a wet group, the grouping adapting itself to the following considerations:—Markets, communications, healthiness or unhealthiness of the locality, population, ravages by wild animals, etc. The question of grouping will be dealt with in greater detail later on. Paddy was taken as the standard crop for wet lands. Careful crop experiments were made and the average outturn in Madras measures and imperial seers for the several tarams was arrived at, 15 per cent being allowed for shrinkage of paddy. The average price of the first and second sorts of paddy, for 20 years ending with fasli 1309. was worked out at 20·45 imperial seers a rupee, Omitting the years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers a rupee, the average came to 21·4 imperial seers of paddy a rupee. In order to arrive at the ryots' selling price, 25 per cent was added as cartage and merchants' profits, and a commutation rate of 26·8 seers per rupee was eventually reached. The Government adopted 27 seers a rupee as the commutation rate. The outturns determined for the several tarams were converted into money values at the above commutation rate and the following deductions were made: (*a*) 15 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas and (*b*) cultivation expenses ranging from Rs. 13–8–0 for first taram lands to Rs. 3–8–0 for ninth taram lands. The balance was taken to be the net profit derived by the ryots from their lands, and half of this was fixed as the share due to Government.

The Government share ranged from Rs. 10–14–0 for first taram lands to Rs. 1–13–0 for ninth taram lands. The rates for single crop wet lands eventually sanctioned were however leniently fixed, falling far short of the legitimate Government share, and ranged from Rs. 7 for the first taram to 12 annas for the ninth taram. Where wet lands were registered as double crop, a consolidated rate of 1¼ times that of the single crop rates was levied. A special group for wet lands alone was assigned to villages along the coast to the north of the Chandragiri river, in which the wet rates exceeded those in first group villages by one rupee (paragraphs 12 and 17 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902).

38. *Dry lands.*—Under this head was included all cultivable lands not classed as wet or garden. Unoccupied cultivable lands were classified on the same principles as occupied lands. For wet lands as well as for dry, soils estimated to be of equal productive capacity were merged and assigned tarams. There were nine tarams for wet and dry lands. The standard grain for dry was taken as ragi, as this crop predominated over the others grown on dry lands. The experiments upon which the Deputy Commissioner based his proposals for fixing the outturn in terms of ragi were found insufficient and three-fourths of the average outturns for the several tarams in the whole Presidency was adopted for the district. The outturns so arrived at ranged from 240 Madras measures for the first taram to 120 for the sixth taram. The average price of ragi per garce for 19 years ending 1892–93 was found to be Rs. 227, and from this price a commutation rate of Rs. 175 a garce was arrived at, after allowing 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. The outturns were calculated in terms of money at this commutation rate and the following deductions made: 20 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas and amounts ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 for cultivation

expenses. The Government share was fixed at half the remainder and varied from Rs. 2–4–0 for the first taram to Re. 0–10–0 for the sixth. The rates actually sanctioned however ranged from Rs. 2 for the first taram to Re. 0–8–0 for the sixth taram. Rates for the last three tarams, making nine in all, were fixed at Re. 0–6–0, 0–4–0 and 0–2–0 (paragraph 13 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902, and paragraph 12 of the notification for the Puttur taluk issued in pursuance of B.P. No. 122, Press, dated 28th March 1904).

39. *Garden lands.*—The Deputy Commissioner's classification was based on the system adopted in Malabar, where the coconut, the jack and the areca were taken as garden products. Subsequently, the tamarind, the mango, the palmyra and the pepper vine were added as garden products with special reference to lands which were known as 'garden bettus,' or walled enclosures containing fruit trees, generally other than coconuts, jacks and arecas. I wish to emphasize the fact that lands already classified as gardens on the Malabar system, where coconuts, jacks and arecanuts were the only garden products, were not reinspected to see if they contained tamarinds, palmyras, etc., except on appeal against assessment (paragraphs 8 and 9 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902). A field was considered fit to be assessed as garden, if an acre contained ten bearing coconut palms or their equivalent in other garden trees, one bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree being considered equivalent to two bearing coconut palms, and four pepper vines or palmyras to one bearing coconut palm (paragraph 6 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902). The Deputy Commissioner submitted alternative proposals for arriving at garden rates: in his first proposal, the average garden was taken as that which contained 25 bearing coconuts to the acre; in his second proposal, gardens were divided into two blocks, one containing more than twenty coconut trees to the acre and the other containing less than that number and subject to the minimum of ten. His rates were calculated upon an estimated annual outturn of from 32 to 55 nuts to a coconut tree, and he converted these outturns into money rates at the low commutation rate of Rs. 22 a thousand nuts, which was arrived at after allowing 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. After making further deductions (1) of 20 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas and (2) for cultivation expenses, he eventually arrived at rates varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 3 an acre according to his first proposal, and ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 2–8–0 according to his second proposal. Finally, the Government, following the proposals of the Board, sanctioned rates falling by one rupee from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2, gardens being divided into seven tarams: best, superior, good, ordinary, inferior, bad and worst (paragraph 14 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902). Such a division was based on the quality of the garden and its yield and not upon the nature of the soil or group. Grouping was not considered necessary for gardens because it was felt that the seven tarams that were formed irrespective of grouping gave a scale of rates sufficiently flexible to assess correctly all sorts and kinds of gardens (paragraph 44 of Board's endorsement printed with G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902). No special rates were fixed for the valuable arecanut gardens which form a distinctive feature of the district; but pure, good arecanut gardens were generally assessed at Rs. 8 an acre (paragraph 44 of the Board's endorsement printed in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902).

40. *Wet and dry grouping.*—As already observed, gardens were not grouped. The grouping of *kumari* lands will be discussed in the last chapter, in which, to avoid confusion, I intend to devote separate paragraphs to other incidental subjects like *kans*, *banes*, *mulpattas*, *kumakis*, etc. The Deputy Commissioner's proposals resulted in the sanctioning of three groups for wet and dry lands in the taluks of Mangalore, Kasaragod, Udipi and Coondapoor. The taluk of Karkal, subsequently formed out of Mangalore and Udipi, is also divided into three groups. The reformed taluks of Mangalore and Udipi, which are well off for communications, etc., and do not contain any particularly jungly villages, have only two groups, the first and the second. In the third group are placed villages in unhealthy localities at the foot of the hills which being jungly, are exposed to malaria and the ravages of wild animals. In the first group are placed villages with good means of communication and easy access to ports and markets, where labour is plentiful. In the second group are placed the villages occupying an intermediate position between those in the first and third groups. A special group for wet land alone was sanctioned for coastal villages to the north of the Chandragiri river. These villages have exceptional advantages in the way of ports, markets, means of communication, etc. The wet lands in this special group pay assessment at rates which exceed those in the first group by a rupee (paragraphs 10 and 12 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902). Mr. Couchman, who wrote the special report for Puttur taluk at a much later stage, proposed a fourth group for wet and dry lands, in order to allow for the exceptional hardships which the people living in villages near the ghauts had to contend with (paragraph 3 of B.P. No. 74, dated 4th March 1904). The following table furnishes details of the number of villages placed in different groups in all the taluks of the district.

Name of taluk. (1)	Number of villages in the wet, special and dry first group. (2)	Number of villages in the wet and dry first group. (3)	Number of villages in the wet and dry second group. (4)	Number of villages in the wet and dry third group. (5)	Number of villages in the wet and dry fourth group. (6)
Coondapoor	30	37	16	20	..
Karkal	..	18	53	34	..
Kasaragod	16	66	24	8	..
Mangalore	26	126	26	..	..
Puttur	..	13	54	62	55
Udipi	43	57	15	..	..
Total ..	115	317	188	124	55

41. *Final results.*—From paragraph 22 of the introduction report (paragraph 5 of the Board's endorsement printed in G.O. No. 982, Revenue, dated 9th October 1905), it will be seen that the settlement resulted in an increase of the beriz for the district from Rs. 14,19,586 to Rs. 23,41,260 or by 65 per cent. The average rate per acre for the several descriptions of lands in the district is given below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Wet, I Class	6	14	1
,, II Class	4	10	1
,, III Class	2	5	5
Garden	4	13	7
Dry	0	14	3
Kumari	0	2	2

It is always difficult for a layman to correlate the various means—soil classification, grouping, tarams and so on—which are employed to make the rates sufficiently flexible to suit all the varying conditions which exist in every district. Hence, as this report is meant partly for laymen not trained in settlement procedure, I append below for wet and dry lands a table which clearly exhibits the money rates for the district resulting from the last settlement :—

Group. (1)	Soil classification. (2)	Wet. I Class. Taram. (3)	Wet. I Class. Rate per acre. Single crop. (4)	Wet. I Class. Rate per acre. Double crop. (5)	Wet. II Class. Taram. (6)	Wet. II Class. Rate per acre. Single crop. (7)	Wet. II Class. Rate per acre. Double crop. (8)	Wet. III Class. Taram. (9)	Wet. III Class. Rate per acre. Single crop. (10)	Wet. III Class. Rate per acre. Double crop. (11)	Dry. Taram. (12)	Dry. Rate per acre. (13)
			RS. A.			RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.			RS. A.
I	VII-1	1	..	8 12	2	6 0	7 8	3	5 0	..	1	2 0
II	VII-1	2	..	7 8	3	5 0	6 4	4	4 0	..	2	1 8
I	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1, XII-1 ..											
II	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2, XIII-1.	3	..	6 4	4	4 0	5 0	5	3 0	..	3	1 4
III	VII-1											
I	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-1.											
II	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2	4	..	5 0	5	3 0	3 12	6	2 0	..		1 0
III	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1											
IV	VII-1											
I	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3, XIV-2.											
II	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	5	..	3 12	6	2 0	2 8		1 8	..	5	0 12
III	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2											
IV	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1											
I	VI-5, VIII-5, XIV-3 ..											
II	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4											
III	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3 ..	6	..	2 8	7	1 8	1 14	8	1 0	..	6	0 8
IV	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2											
I	.. .. ..											
II	VI-5, VIII-5											
III	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4	7	..	1 14	8	1 0	1 4	8	1 0	..	7	0 6
IV	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3	7	..	1 14	8	1 0	1 4	9	0 12	..	7	0 6
I	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	VI-5, VIII-5	8	..	1 4	8	1 0	1 4	8	1 0	..	8	0 4
IV	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4	8	..	1 4	9	0 12	0 15	9	0 12	..	8	0 4
I	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	VI-5, VIII-5	9	..	0 15	9	0 12	0 15	9	0 12	..	9	0 2

NOTE.—In the "Special" coast group villages, the wet rate for each taram is raised by Re. 1-0-0 for single crop and Rs. 1-4-0 for double crop

The following table furnishes the money rates for the garden lands of the district :—

Garden sort.	Taram.	Rate. RS.
Best	1	8
Superior	2	7
Good	3	6
Ordinary	4	5
Inferior	5	4
Bad	6	3
Worst	7	2

(C) *Criticism of the last Settlement and proposals to alter its framework.*

42. *Soil classification.*—As already observed, all cultivable lands are of the red ferruginous or arenaceous series of soils. The former is divided into three classes (clayey, loamy and sandy) with five sorts (best, good, ordinary, inferior and worst); and the latter into three classes (loamy, sandy and very sandy) with three sorts (best, good and ordinary). The soils of the district are mostly of the red ferruginous series, while the soils of the arenaceous series are confined more or less to a narrow belt of land near the coast. From my inspections and enquiries, I find that the soil classification on the whole was carefully and correctly carried out at the last settlement and does not call for revision.

43. *Crop outturns.*—Two thousand two hundred and two crop experiments on paddy for the 'enal' crop were made by the Deputy Commissioner and his staff and by Revenue officers, and the average was struck, allowing for local variations and different qualities of soil. There is no reason for doubting the

accuracy of these results. Several ryots have represented to me that the average outturn on wet land has fallen since the last settlement, but my investigations do not confirm this view. I may add that the standard outturn adopted for the first group of villages was the result of experiments made in the first three groups, and such a standard is bound to be favourable to the ryots.

For dry lands, three-fourths of the average outturn for the Presidency was adopted; I consider this as a fair basis for the district where the rainfall is plentiful and unfailing.

44. *Allowance for shrinkage of paddy.*—The Deputy Commissioner recommended a reduction of 25 per cent for shrinkage of paddy. This was 10 per cent more than that claimed by the District Landholders' Association and 15 per cent more than was ascertained by the Head Assistant Collector by actual experiment. Fifteen per cent was finally adopted, and I am firmly of opinion that it is a fair allowance for shrinkage. Landholders, fearing that delay in collection will result in defalcation of rent by the poorer classes of tenants-at-will, usually take their rent in the shape of wet paddy, the conversion rate for this purpose being two muras of paddy for a mura of rice. My enquiries show that, when rent is claimed in the shape of wet paddy, an allowance of from 4 to 7 seers of paddy is made for shrinkage per mura of rice or two muras of paddy (one mura is 42 seers); that is to say, the ryots of the district, who ought to know more about local conditions than anyone else, only allow from 5 to 9 per cent for shrinkage of paddy.

45. *Cartage and merchants' profits.*—The following allowances were made for cartage and merchants' profits for South Kanara and Malabar at the last settlement :—

	South Kanara.	Malabar.
Wet	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
Dry	20 ,,	10 ,,

I carefully enquired of merchants about their profits, and of everyone about the cost of transport of agricultural produce (by head-load, carts, country boats which ply on rivers, the paththamars which trade along the coast and lorries). There is no doubt whatever that the allowances made for cartage and merchants' profits are just and liberal.

46. *Vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas.*—Fifteen per cent and 20 per cent were allowed for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas in arriving at the wet and dry rates respectively.

The rainfall in the district, as has been often repeated, is the best in the Presidency. There is no famine or flooding on a large scale. By unprofitable areas for wet lands is meant mainly the bunds on which no wet crops are raised. The average wet bund in South Kanara, however, is a source of great profit to the ryot, because coconuts, arecanuts, plantains, etc., are extensively grown on it. I might mention that, in villages in the far interior, the bunc are generally not exploited in this way. Qui a large extent of third-class wet land and son second and first class wet land is left was in these jungly villages, partly for lack labour and tenants and partly because of tl ravages of wild animals and pests, like tl 'bambuji' or rice bug. The allowances mac at the last settlement for vicissitudes of seasc and unprofitable areas, in arriving at the w and dry rates, are liberal and amply sufficien except perhaps in remote jungly villages.

I shall examine the position of such backwar villages in the paragraph on grouping an propose adequate relief wherever necessar in the way of lowering of groups and tarams.

47. *Cultivation expenses.*—As remarked l the late Mr. Jackson in his scheme report f Tanjore. "It is not the duty of the Settleme Officer at a resettlement to attempt to revise the details on which the allowance for cultivation expenses is based, provided of course that there has been no big change in agricultural practice since the last settlement and provided that the rates allowed are not obviously unfair." The allowances of Rs. 13-8-0 for first taram wet lands to Rs. 3-8-0 for ninth taram wet lands and Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 for dry lands, on the whole, are comprehensive, sound and reasonable. There has been no big change in agricultural practice in the district since the last settlement. For instance, the wooden plough still reigns supreme; the other crude agricultural implements remain as crude as ever; the manures used 30 years ago still serve their purpose, and the feeding of cattle has in no way developed beyond the old practice of allowing them to graze at will all over the countryside and giving them extras, like horsegram, usually only during the cultivation season. The straw derived especially from the second wet crop is more than sufficient as a set-off against feeding charges. Grain wages are not manifesting a marked upward tendency. A man on an average gets from 2 to 2½ seers of rice or 4 to 5 seers of paddy a day and a woman on an average gets about 75 per cent of a man's wages, as compared with Mr. Krishnamurti Ayyangar's estimate of 5 seers and 4 seers of paddy for a man and woman respectively. There is an increasing tendency for women to replace men as field labourers. The cost of implements has risen and so also has the price of cattle, but the increase lags well behind the general increase in the prices of food grains.

Cultivating tenants do not usually employ outside labour. They themselves work in the fields and the members of their families help them. There is considerable mutual exchange of labour without any wages, except perhaps a free meal. Cattle and implements are shared largely by cultivators. The increase in the migration of labour to estates in Mysore, Coorg, etc., may be set off generally by the rise in population during the last three decades. However, the villages in the far interior seem to be hit to some extent by this migration,

because population does not increase in these villages nearly as much as in the district as a whole, and the proximity to the ghauts makes the flow of labour to estates much more fluid. On the whole, there appears to be no necessity whatever to recalculate cultivation expenses.

48. *Wet classes and reclassification of wet lands.*—In paragraph 8 of this report, I have defined the three classes of wet lands, and, in paragraph 37, I have briefly referred to the difficulties which had to be surmounted before the definitions of these three wet classes were finally adopted as a basis for classifying all the wet lands in the district.

No changes are made in the classification of wet lands during the currency of the settlement. The question arises whether wet lands should be reclassified at the coming resettlement, as a result of changes that occur on the ground during the currency of settlement, or because mistakes are discovered in the old settlement classification.

In addition to ~~any~~ general inspections and enquiries all over the district, ~~I had~~ 10 villages covering all the wet groups inspected in detail by ~~my assistants.~~ Mr. W. H. Mitchell and M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal. ~~Unlike as in East Coast districts,~~ Village officers in South Kanara do not maintain fieldwar cultivation accounts. Hence, the information collected had to be based solely upon local inspection and enquiry. It is not possible, therefore, to discover exactly when changes if any occurred, whether such changes are permanent or temporary, or whether they are due to settlement errors or not. However, the following facts are clearly brought out:—

(*a*) The state of the ground in the majority of wet fields agrees with the classification found in the accounts.

(*b*) Where there is no agreement (the number of such cases forms but a small proportion of the whole) and a reclassification is to be made to bring things up to date, it will result in a definite increase of revenue to Government, because the wet lands placed in the second and third classes which should go into a higher class predominate over those in the first or second class which should go into a lower class. I have come across many wet fields in the second and third classes, which are first-class wet lands on the ground and are leased out at rates which only a land placed in the first wet class can bear. I have not met many cases where fields placed in the first wet class do not regularly grow two wet crops, or where those in the second class should be classified as purely rain-fed third-class wet land.

To take up the correction of all cases where the present state of the ground does not agree with the recorded classification would be a task that could not be held to justify the expense and labour involved. Besides, such a piece of work would most certainly result in affecting the ryots adversely. Where a few ryots might have to pay less assessment because of lowering of classes, the majority of those affected will have to pay considerably more. I, therefore, beg to recommend that the existing classification of wet lands be left undisturbed at and during the currency of resettlement. In this connection, I may add that Mr. Couchman reduced all majals by one taram in the Uppinangadi (present Puttur) taluk, in order to remedy any misclassification which might have been caused by the circular of 1899, referred to in paragraph 37 of this report (page 6 of G.O. No. 982, Revenue, dated 9th October 1905).

A grievance, which has been forced upon my attention by frequent repetition, had better be discussed here. It is best expressed in the actual words of a written petition presented to me: "As all the Government assessed waste lands are given on darkhast, the hills and wastes are generally under gradual and perpetual improvement. Now, during the monsoons, the rushing torrents of water bring along mud and sands from those hills under improvement and fill the thodus and streams running among the fields with mud and sand and raise the bed level of such thodus, and, as the level of the fields is lower than that of the thouds, the rain water collected in the fields does not flow out immediately. This condition has largely affected the crop-bearing nature of the fields and their productive quality has vastly been rendered inferior." I inspected one of the villages referred to in the petition and found that the lands alleged to have been adversely affected by reclamations on hill sides are mostly wet fields known as 'patla.' They invariably flood during the first crop season and were known to be so affected even at the last settlement; but, nevertheless, they almost always raise a good patla crop every year. Such reclamations may have the effect of slightly increasing the silting of channels but not to any material extent. On the other hand, they have the effect of regulating the flow of water to low-level lands. As the force of gravity must act in bringing water down to the good lands at the bottoms of valleys in the absence of reservoirs to store water higher up, the advantages to bails of these extending reclamations in the uplands seem to overbalance the disadvantages. As Mr. Couchman remarks, "The spread of cultivation tends to increase the value of the bails in comparison with the bettus. Before the cultivation had been carried far up the hill sides, and bettu fields formed to intercept the flood water from the higher ground, the lands in the bottom of the valley suffered from water-logging, and the best crops were obtained from the majal lands. This state of things may be seen at the present day (1905) in the less developed parts of the Uppinangadi taluk, where there is still a vernacular proverb current to the effect that it is unwise to give a daughter in marriage to a bail field. As more fields were terraced out of the hill sides, worse and worse bettu land was brought under cultivation. By the same process, the low-lying bails, being protected by the intervening bettu fields from storm water, but, from their

low position, always having a command of as much water as was necessary, became proportionately more productive."

49. *Double crop cultivation on single crop lands.*—At the last settlement, land that was found to be regularly growing two wet crops was registered as double crop in the accounts and assessed at 1¼ times the single crop rate. The wet land registered as single crop pays no extra charge for second crop cultivation during the currency of settlement. The system in South Kanara differs materially from that in vogue in Malabar; in the latter district, half the single crop rate is charged for second crop cultivation, unless the ryot applies for registration as double crop, in which case he pays only 1¼ times the single crop rate.

The detailed inspection of all wet lands, referred to in the previous paragraph, brought out the fact that about 10 per cent of the land registered as single crop under the second and third classes (all wet land in the first class is registered as double crop) is now regularly grown with at least two wet crops every year. In the absence of fieldwar cultivation accounts recording details of second crop cultivation, I have had to fall back upon inspections and local enquiries from village officers and ryots for my information, and such information obviously cannot be quite accurate. Yet, one fact stands out quite clearly from the experimental inspections made by my assistants and from my own observations, that, in almost every village except perhaps in some remote jungly ones, a good proportion of wet land registered as single crop and paying only single crop assessment now is regularly grown with two or even three crops. I submit, however, that a detailed inspection of all single crop wet lands in the district is not worth the expense and labour involved, because the absence of fieldwar cultivation accounts cannot but take away from the thoroughness of such work and the accuracy of the results that may be expected. I have carefully considered the question of introducing the Malabar system into South Kanara and am unable to recommend it. Such a proposal involves the complete abandonment of a system that has been in vogue in South Kanara since the old settlement, in favour of an entirely new system, as strange to the ryots as to the village officers upon whom the brunt of working it will devolve. Mr. Couchman went into the question at the last settlement and the Government agreed with him that there were strong reasons against adopting the Malabar system for South Kanara (paragraph 16 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902). On administrative grounds I am opposed to introducing a system of regular field to field inspection to which the shanbogues have never been accustomed to in the past. I, therefore, beg to propose that the existing system be retained, and that no modifications in the registry of lands as single or double crop are necessary at and during the currency of the ensuing resettlement. By adopting my proposal, Government will be losing a considerable amount of potential revenue, but the probable increase of revenue is more than counter-balanced by the undesirability of throwing overboard the existing system in favour of one which is quite new to the district.

50. *Garden classification.*—In paragraph 39, details of garden rates and how they were arrived at are given. The Malabar system of applying a range of rates to suit each locality and the productiveness of gardens was adopted at the last settlement, the rates ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2. The original classification was made on the assumption that the only garden trees were coconuts, arecas and jacks. Although, subsequently, the pepper vine, the mango, the palmyra and the tamarind were added as garden products, no general reinspection of lands, already registered as garden on the assumption that coconuts, arecas and jacks were the only products, was made to include mangoes, palmyras, pepper vines and tamarind trees, except on appeal against assessment or for lands which the Deputy Commissioner called 'garden bettus.' There was no garden grouping. It is difficult to discuss a system which depended so much upon field-to-field inspection at the last settlement. I cannot lay claim to have inspected the majority of gardens in the district, but can fairly say that I have visited all parts of the district, and, where I have not been, my Supervisor has toured. Between us, we visited over 200 villages and we made it a point in nearly every village we inspected to examine carefully the gardens and to test the suitability of the rates of assessment. Only in very few instances did we find that the assessment did not fit the garden. I have had it frequently represented to me that the gardens in villages in the interior are over-assessed. There may be a few cases of over-assessment, but these are rare. The point is that when garden trees die of old age they are automatically replaced by new ones. The mere fact that a land registered as garden contains no garden trees now is no indication by itself of over-assessment. It is probably due to the ryot's slackness in maintaining his garden. It is only in cases, where a garden has deteriorated through no fault of the ryot, that relief should be given and Government have provided for this contingency in G.O. No. 147, Revenue, dated 23rd January 1929 which reads as follows:—

"Transfers from garden to dry may be made at resettlement subject to the conditions that they are to be made only on application and that the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the land has become permanently unfit for garden cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control." That the charge of over-assessment of gardens in remote villages in the interior is ill-founded is clear from the following examples:

(*a*) The village of Yelajita, placed in the second group for wet and dry in the Coondapoor taluk, contains very few arecanut and

coconut trees. One might expect only a few garden lands bearing the higher rates of assessment. The accounts confirm this and show that there are no gardens registered in the first taram, 10 cents of garden in the second taram, 23 cents in the third taram and only an extent of 42·34 acres of garden on the whole, most of it paying an assessment of Rs. 2 an acre. Surely no one who has examined the facts can allege that the gardens in Yelajita are over-assessed. The same state of things is found in other villages in the interior. Wherever the main garden trees, coconut and arecanut are conspicuous by their absence, the extent registered as garden is trivial and the assessment most moderate. I have specially selected Yelajita as an example, because, on an average, the gardens in villages further in the interior, and the assessments on them are even fewer and more moderate.

(*b*) The village of Mundaje, placed in the third group for wet and dry in the Puttur taluk, is famous for its arecanut groves, but coconuts are very scarce. In this village, 159 acres of garden pay assessment at Rs. 8 an acre, 14 acres pay at Rs. 7 an acre and 11 acres at Rs. 6 an acre, the balance of gardens in the village, which pay at lower rates, being only 53 acres. I made a detailed examination of most of the gardens paying assessments at Rs. 8, 7 and 6 an acre. Nearly all of them are good arecanut gardens. These arecanut groves cannot be said to be over-assessed, because the profits are considerable and yield excellent returns to the cultivators who also happen to be the registered holders, even though cultivation expenses (which include cross-bunding of rivers and the making and maintenance of long artificial channels) are high, and wild animals and the disease known as 'mahalli' cause a fair amount of damage. The same remarks apply equally well to other villages of the same kind like Hatyadka and Layla in the Puttur taluk and Nagodi in the Coondapoor taluk.

The coconut gardens near the coast and the arecanut gardens in tracts like the Vittal magane in Puttur taluk are very good and, if anything, under-assessed. If the rates in force in the adjoining district (North Kanara of the Bombay Presidency) had been adopted for South Kanara, good coconut and especially supari (arecanut) gardens would be paying rates going up to Rs. 14 an acre. The fixing of a maximum of Rs. 8 an acre for good arecanut gardens in South Kanara was a generous concession to the ryots.

Another grievance, which seems to be exercising the people of the district, is the inclusion of the jack as a garden product. The jack is consumed largely by the people, raw or cooked in a variety of forms, including tempting delicacies. It is also used as fodder for cattle. Undoubtedly, there is some truth in the allegation that people living in malarious villages tend to contract malaria quicker if they gorge themselves with jack fruit; at the same time, the fruit is perfectly harmless if eaten in non-malarial areas. Hence, we find large consignments of jacks from the interior being exported to the big markets and to the coast for sale. Watching the activities of the shandy at Coondapoor, I noticed hundreds of fine jack fruits being offered for sale, having been brought in from the interior. I have myself bought these fruits and have seldom paid less than 4 annas for a good one, sometimes even paying 7 annas for the very best. A really good mature jack tree will yield anything from 30 to 150 fruits a year. There is no reason, as far as I can see, to exclude the jack from the category of garden trees.

On the whole, there seems to be no grounds for a reclassification of gardens. The existing rates have been so carefully fixed with regard to the conditions in each locality, that no grouping is called for.

51. *Wet and dry grouping*—(i) *General.*—In paragraph 40, I have briefly described the principles of wet and dry grouping adopted at the last settlement. Mr. Couchman observes as follows in paragraph 32 of his report on the introduction of settlement into the district: "In a district like South Kanara, where the value of the lands falls off in proportion to their distance from the coast, grouping is a necessity. The advantages enjoyed by the lands on the coast are many. Proximity to markets, which in this district, with its large export of rice, are almost synonymous with sea-ports, salubrity of climate, and hence density of population, abundant labour, and abundant competition for lands among tenants, a light and well drained soil, easy to work and requiring less manure owing to frequent inundations from rivers, all these are points in which the owner of wet lands near the coast is better off than a landowner in the interior. The coconut, not only in regular bagayats, but as planted on the bunds of the fields, is far more productive near the coast than in the interior. On the other hand, the water-supply in the regions adjacent to the forests is better, and green manure and bedding for cattle as well as firewood and timber for agricultural purposes is more easily procured in the interior than near the coast. The soil is, to all appearance, as good or better, but, being heavier, it needs more cultivation and drainage, which the comparative scarcity of labour makes it difficult to supply. The climate is malarious, and tenants will not come to live in these villages unless they are attracted by the prospect of being able to retain a much larger share of the produce for themselves. Hence, though the outturn on a well-cultivated field in the interior is little, if at all, inferior to that of a similarly cultivated field near the coast, the share of the landlord is far less in the interior. It follows that, although the maximum consolidated rate in the special group is Rs. 10 against Rs. 5 in the fourth group, the assessment is far lighter in the sense that it bears a far smaller proportion to the landlord's rent in the villages on the coast than in the villages in the third and fourth groups." I cannot quite agree with Mr. Couchman when

e says that the outturn on a well-cultivated eld in the interior is little, if at all, inferior to hat of a similarly cultivated field near the oast. Quite apart from the paucity of tenants nd labour, there are natural disadvantages vhich make outturns in the interior less than n the coast. One of these is the 'bambuji' r rice bug which visits only jungly villages. t is not found near the coast. A determined warm of these evil-smelling, winged insects s quite capable of destroying a whole wet crop n a few days, as I have seen for myself. Luckily, this pest does not over-run jungly villages with the same virulence every year, but no village which contains a good proportion of thick forest is wholly free from its ravages n any year. This materially reduces outturns n villages in the far interior. Unfortunately, ic cheap and really practical method of com-bating this pest has yet been found. The second disadvantage to which villages in the nterior are subject is the rank growth of weeds. Vegetation increases with the increasing rain-all as the ghauts are approached, and rank undergrowth, including weeds, tends to spring up much quicker than on the coast. The third natural disadvantage in forest villages is he presence of wild animals like pigs, deer, nonkeys and bison, which delight to graze at night on the succulent ears and stalks of a ripening paddy crop. Afforestation has pro-ceeded apace since the last settlement. The conservation of forests seems to have certain disadvantages so far as ryots are concerned. Where ryots once freely helped themselves to manure leaves from assessed wastes, in a reserved forest, they can only do so subject to certain conditions. The existence of wild animals in reserved forests is another drawback, as far as agriculture is concerned. ~~Moreover~~, some ryots are called upon to pay a small fee to the Forest department for taking and divert-ing to their lands the water flowing through ~~reserved forests~~. With such drawbacks, I fail to see how villages in the far interior can compete with coastal villages with regard to outturns. My enquiries show that the average outturn on a first-class wet field near the coast for the first wet crop varies from 15 to 30 times the quantity of seed sown on it, while that in the interior ranges from 8 to 20. I have purposely allowed wide margins, because the outturn on fields bearing the same classifi-cation varies considerably not only from village to village, but also from field to field in the same village. If, to the natural disadvantages under which villages in the interior suffer, are added the paucity of labour, the distance from markets, the inclement malarious climate, the danger to man and beast from tigers and panthers, it becomes clear that there should be a wide difference in assessment between lands near the coast and those for instance in the fourth group. The difference of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 mentioned by Mr. Couchman is not sufficient in my opinion to compensate for the differences in conditions between wet lands in the special group and those in the fourth group.

I have examined grouping in detail by inspection and enquiry and a study of maps and statistics. The villages on the coast to the north of the Chandragiri river are placed in a special group for wet lands alone. They possess special advantages which other villages do not possess and all of them deserve to be retained in the special group. I may mention that the need for a special group for coastal villages was felt at the last settlement, because first group rates for wet lands resulted in a decrease of assessment for which there was no justification whatever. I therefore do not propose to interfere with villages placed in the special wet group.

As regards villages in the first and second wet and dry groups, on the whole, the grouping at settlement was carefully and well done. I shall content myself with making

" Villages in the third group are found in the taluk of Coondapoor, Karkal, Puttu and Kasaragod. The worst villages in this group lie at the foot of the hills and are jungly an unhealthy and exposed to the depreda-tions of wild animals. After a careful verification of conditions I am of the opinion that such villages should go into the fourth group because conditions that prevail in them are definitely worse than the conditions in the ordinary third group villages. My proposals in this respect will be found in the next subparagraph".

all the representations made to me orally and in writing, especially the elaborate printed report of a people's committee on the conditions of life and agriculture in the forest villages of the Puttur taluk dated 17th May 1931. In making my proposals, I have referred to villages only by their numbers; the names of the villages affected will be found in enclosure 5.

(ii) *Proposals for regrouping*—(*a*) *From the wet special group to the first wet group.*—Nil.

(*b*) *From the first wet and dry group to the second wet and dry group.*—I propose to transfer 5 out of 317 villages in the first group to the second group as follows :—

Kasaragod taluk—Village No. 87.—This village forms a narrow tongue of first group land which breaks into the continuity of the area in the second group. It is also a kumari village and conditions in it are not as good as those in other villages in the first group in the Kasaragod taluk.

Mangalore taluk—Village No. 157.—It is bounded on the north, east and south by villages in the second group and has no direct means of road communication. Its southern boundary marks the line between Mangalore and Puttur taluks.

Udipi taluk—Villages Nos. 28, 82 *and* 83.—Village No. 28 runs into the Coondapoor taluk and forms the limit of the first group area on the east. If it is transferred to the second group, the line between the villages in the first and second groups at this place will become smooth and continuous. It is a jungly village similar almost in all respects to village No. 76 in the Coondapoor taluk in the second group. The ryots of villages Nos. 82 and 83 presented a memorial to His Excellency the Governor during his last visit to the district, praying that their villages should be transferred to the second group. I inspected both these villages. They are off the road and contain a certain amount of jungle. They deserve to be transferred to the second group, as second group villages in the Karkal taluk adjoin them on the east and as such a transfer would regularise the boundary between villages in the first and second group.

(*c*) *From the second wet and dry group to the third wet and dry group.*—I propose to transfer 13 out of 188 villages in the second group to the third group as follows :—

Karkal taluk—Villages Nos. 27, 89, 90 *and* 91.—These four villages are badly off for communications, as compared with the remaining villages in the second group. Village No. 27, and the compact area covered by villages Nos. 89, 90 and 91 adjoin villages in the third group and conditions in them are in no way different from those in the area placed in the third group. They are all jungly villages to some extent and are not far away from the hills. These four villages should go into the third group.

Coondapoor taluk—Villages Nos. 18, 20, 77 *and* 78.—These are jungly villages close to the ghauts and are bounded by third group villages on the east. They deserve to be placed in the third group.

Coondapoor taluk—Villages Nos. 89, 90 *and* 91.—These three villages form what was known as the Honnar magane and are situated at the top of the Kollur ghaut. They are surrounded on all sides by Mysore territory. I inspected some of this area. A portion of it is jungly and malarious. Labour is scarce and expensive and the cost of transport is high. Wet and dry lands present rather a neglected appearance and the outturn from them is poor. Rents from these lands are low. The chief source of income is arecanut from the gardens in this tract. I strongly recommend that these villages be transferred to the third group for wet and dry lands.

Puttur taluk—Villages Nos. 60 *and* 145.—Village No. 145 is surrounded on all sides by lands in the third group and village No. 60 is bounded on three sides by lands in the third group. Most of the latter village lies to the east of the Gouri Holé which is difficult to cross, especially in the monsoon. Both these villages contain a certain amount of jungle. I beg to propose that they be transferred to the third group.

(*d*) *From the third wet and dry group to the fourth wet and dry group.*—The grouping of wet and dry lands for the old taluks of Kasaragod, Mangalore, Udipi and Coondapoor (this grouping covers the newly formed taluk of Karkal) was made by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Krishnamurti Ayyangar. Proposals for the grouping of wet and dry lands in the Uppinangadi (Puttur) taluk were submitted subsequently by Mr. Couchman, who proposed a fourth group for Puttur which did not exist in any of the other taluks. I have devoted special attention to the examination of conditions in villages which are near the ghauts. The villages in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk can be divided into two distinct divisions, the very bad villages like Malavantige (16), Kalanja (23) and Balagodu (121), which are situated right in the midst of dense forests and far away from good roads, and the moderately bad village like Charmadi (17), Sampaje (124), Shiradi (90) and Layla (4) which, though full of jungle, still lie close to the main roads connecting Mangalore with Mysore and Coorg through passes in the Western Ghauts. After the most careful examination of all the facts and figures, I am firmly of opinion that villages like Kollur (19) in the Coondapoor taluk and Nadapala (9) in the Karkal taluk, placed in the third group, ~~are very similar to the moderately bad villages in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk~~. For instance, all these villages are close to the ghauts; they are jungly with large extents of reserved forests; they are highly malarious and subject to the ravages of wild animals and pests; the population is small in all of them and emigration to estates or to areca plantations outside South Kanara is extensive; a considerable extent of wet land in each village is habitually left fallow for lack of people to cultivate it. There is no

doubt that hill tribes like the Kudibis of Coondapoor and Karkal taluks and the Malaikudiyans who live in the Neriya cardamom forest are gradually dying out. Children of a past age, they are unable to adapt themselves to a change of environment, and wilt and die, faced as they are with new conditions of living. The Kudibis, deprived of their favourite kumari cultivation by Forest conservancy, are migrating to Mysore in increasing numbers. For these reasons, I have decided to propose the transfer of some villages in Karkal and Coondapoor from the third to the fourth group. A few villages in the Puttur taluk in the third group, which lie next to fourth group villages, are also included in this proposal. There is no such need to transfer villages from the third to the fourth group in the Kasaragod taluk which is essentially a coastal taluk, seldom approaching within close proximity of the Western Ghauts. My proposals involve the transfer of 26 villages from the third to the fourth group as follows :—

Coondapoor taluk—Villages Nos. 19, 21, 22, 80. 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 *and* 88.—As will be seen from enclosure 5, all these villages lie at the foot of the ghauts, and really deserve the reduction of assessment in wet and dry rates which the reduction in grouping will afford them. Rents for wet and dry lands are extremely low on an average, and the return to the landholder from his wet and dry lands is not much more than two or three times the assessment he has to pay. It is not difficult to discover authentic cases in which the rent does not cover the assessment.

Karkal taluk—Villages Nos. 2, 8, 9, 31, 73, 74, 97 *and* 98.—These villages are quite similar to those in the Coondapoor taluk proposed for transfer from the third to the fourth group. A glance at enclosure 5 will show that I have not interfered with the grouping of villages Nos. 10, 26, 28, 92 and 93. These, though lying at the foot of the hills, are more open than those I propose to transfer to the fourth group, and, in addition, are supplied with road communication to the important town of Karkal.

Puttur taluk—Villages Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 102, 103 *and* 146.—These are all villages in the third group which should go into the fourth group for more reasons than one. The compact area covered by villages Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 is bounded on three sides by fourth group villages. It contains a large extent of reserved forest and suffers from the same disadvantages as villages in the fourth group like Layla (4) and Kanyadi (3). Village No. 146 lies right up near the ghauts by the Kudre Mukh. Villages Nos. 102 and 103 in the centre of the Puttur taluk should also go to the fourth group to fill in a jagged gap in the fourth group boundary.

(iii) *Proposals for special treatment of wet and dry lands for certain villages—(a) Wet lands.*—Although it is not advisable to increase the number of groups, there is no doubt that the villages that are now in the fourth group (all in the Puttur taluk) deserve a definite reduction in assessment for wet lands. It is unnecessary to repeat the drawbacks under which they suffer. Special terms are required to induce people to cultivate wet lands in these villages, because, thereby, they deliberately subject themselves to becoming malarial subjects and have to face all the difficulties of real jungle life. These villages, which are now in the fourth group, fall into two categories : the moderately bad villages and the very bad ones. The majority fall into the first category. There are 44 such and they are villages Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 27, 28, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 113, 114, 115, 118, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127 and 128.

As already mentioned, I propose to apply the percentage increase recommended in the following chapter to all wet lands uniformly. If this is applied to the wet lands in the above villages, the assessment for wet lands will increase materially at resettlement, instead of decreasing. To meet this difficulty, I beg to propose for these 44 villages in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk, a reduction in wet rates by one taram, subject to the minimum single crop rate of 12 annas an acre. My proposals in this respect involve the following changes : wet land in the fourth taram assessed at the single crop rate of Rs. 4 an acre will go to the fifth taram and pay at Rs. 3 an acre ; the Rs. 3 rate will go to Rs. 2, the Rs. 2 rate will go to Rs. 1-8-0, the Rs. 1-8-0 rate will go to Re. 1 and the Re. 1 rate to 12 annas an acre. I may add, however, that there is no single crop land assessed at Rs. 4 an acre in the fourth taram in the fourth group, and, hence, my proposals will have the effect of transferring double crop land in the fourth taram, assessed at Rs. 5 an acre, to the fifth taram at Rs. 3-12-0 an acre. There will be only five tarams for wet lands from the fifth to the ninth, instead of six tarams from the fourth to the ninth. I wish to make it clear that these reductions in the total number of tarams are not applicable to the villages I propose to transfer from the third to the fourth group.

There still remain the villages in the fourth group which I term very bad. They are villages Nos. 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 119, 120, 121 and 122. A glance at the map, enclosure 5, will show that these villages are tucked away in the midst of the densest forest and are far away from easy communications. The conditions in these villages are definitely worse than in the other villages in the fourth group. The rent from wet land is extremely low, hardly sufficient to cover the assessment. I consider that these villages deserve special reductions in wet rates. I propose a reduction of two tarams in wet rates. If approved, there will be only four tarams for wet rates, with assessments ranging from Rs. 2 to 12 annas an acre. Single crop wet land paying at Rs. 4 an acre will be rated at Rs. 2 an acre, the Rs. 3 rate will go to Rs. 1-8-0, the Rs. 2 rate will go to Re. 1, the Rs. 1-8-0 rate will go to

For the existing Chapter VI, substitute the following:-

"Chapter VI - Proposals for Resettlement.

52.Reclassification. In paragraph 20 of the last settlement notification, Government reserved the right to introduce at the end of the settlement period such changes in the classification of wet, dry and garden lands as may then seem proper (B.P.No. 226,Revenue, dated 17th October 1902).

Sixteen typical villages in the district were inspected in detail as an experiment, and the Government tentatively accepted the following proposals:-

(1) It is not necessary to reclassify any existing garden lands, either by raising the present class or lowering it;

(2) it is not necessary to reclassify any wet land as garden or vice versa;

(3) dry lands converted into wet should be reclassified at the resettlement, and appropriate rates of wet assessment should be imposed on them;

(4) dry lands which have been converted into garden should be reclassified as garden. The rate to be adopted for new garden lands will be the rate of the adjoining garden land; where there are more such rates than one, the rate will be the lowest of such rates; and, where there are no garden lands adjoining, the rate will be the lowest garden rate of the village. This rule is subject to the following proviso; All new arecanut gardens should be assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens; for new gardens which are not arecanut gardens, and which adjoin old arecanut gardens, the adjoining rate should be waived in favour of a more suitable rate;

(5) 'palmyra' and 'mango' should be excluded from the list of garden products for the purpose of the reclassification of dry lands converted into garden;

(6) transfers from garden to dry are to be made at resettle-

resettlement, subject to the conditions that they are to be made only on application, and that the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the land has become permanently unfit for garden cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control;

(7) transfers from wet to dry will not be permitted except on application from the ryot and after the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the field in question is found to be dry on the ground and fit for dry cultivation only.

In paragraphs 48, 49 and 50 of this report, I have examined the question of a general reclassification of wet and garden lands and concluded that such a wholesale reclassification is not called for. The proposed reclassification of dry lands is based on the same general principles as those on which the classification now in force was based.

The experimental reclassification of the sixteen typical villages showed that the principle of adopting the lowest adjoining garden rate is generally favourable to the individual and is distinctly favourable to the district as a whole. It does occasionally happen however that this method produces a rate which is definitely higher than the new garden, on its merits, would deserve. I submit that the Settlement Officers may be empowered in such cases to waive the lowest adjoining garden rate in favour of a more suitable rate.

It has frequently been urged that the jack should not be counted as a garden product. The jack, raw or cooked in a variety of forms, is a common article of food. A really good mature jack tree will yield 30 or more fruits a year. In the more important market places a single jack fruit will fetch anything from 4 to 8 annas. In some places the value of the jack tree is considerable and in no part of the district is it entirely worthless. At the same time it is undoubtedly true that value of the jack depends very greatly on its proximity to a market. The fruit cannot be kept for any length of time, is bulky and heavy and difficult to transport in large quantities. Its valu

decreases very considerably in the more interior villages. ~~I understand that Government are prepared to grant some concession in this matter.~~ I submit that for the purpose of the reclassification of dry lands at the resettlement, the jack tree need not be counted as a garden product in villages placed in the III and IV dry groups. I have never heard any one seriously contend that the jack tree should be excluded throughout the whole district. A line must be drawn at some point and I think that the division I have proposed is reasonable and favourable to the ryot.

If the mango and palmyrah and in the third and in the fourth group villages the jack tree are eliminated from the category of garden products for the purpose of reclassifying dry lands at resettlement, there yet remain the coconut, arecanut, tamarind and popper vine and in the first and second groups the jack tree. The coconut and arecanut are the most important garden trees in this district. I beg to propose that, in reclassifying dry lands as garden, the rate to be imposed on any piece of land which contains no coconut or areca trees may be one rate lower than would otherwise be imposed and that the lower rate to be imposed for the present two-rupee rate be one rupee, subject however to the proviso that where the application of these rules results in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate will be adopted.

I have worked out the financial results of reclassification of dry lands for the whole district from the results obtained from the sixteen typical villages referred to above, and these are furnished below:-

Description of land	Assessment according to the Revenue accounts of fasli 1342		Proposed assessment as per regrouping and reduction of tarams for wet and dry lands		Increase or decrease in assessment in column 3 due to re-classification of dry lands to wet or garden on the basis of the results of the 16 experimental villages of the district		Total of columns 3 and 4		Difference between columns 5 and 2. Increase (+) or decrease (-)		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) of column 6 over column 2
1	2		3		4		5		6		7
	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	
Wet	19,08,293	4	18,69,679	5	+ 32,057	10	19,01,736	15	- 6,556	5	- 0.34
Dry	2,56,968	6	2,54,846	11	- 43,696	12	2,11,149	15	- 45,818	7	- 17.83
Garden	3,77,015	4	3,77,015	4	+ 77,791	11	4,54,806	15	+ 77,791	11	+ 20.63
Total	25,42,276	14	25,01,541	4	+ 66,152	9	25,67,693	13	+ 25,416	15	+ 1.06

Note:- The figures exclude those for mulpatta, special rate (ground rent), grant and free-hold, Kumari and Nerya cardamom forest lands.

The figures are calculated on the assessment resulting from the regrouping and reduction in tarams proposed by me in paragraph 51 of this report. The net result of regrouping and reduction of tarams for selected villages and reclassification of all dry lands in the district is an increase in assessment of Rs 25,417 or 1.00 per cent over the beriz of the district according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1362. I may mention that the figures for reclassification of the dry lands in the district, based as they are on inspections only in 16 villages, cannot be taken as representing the exact increase in revenue that may be expected.

~~I recommend that the changes proposed in this chapter and in chapter VII of this report should be made during the currency of resettlement by the district revenue officers.~~ Entire fields and subdivisions will be reclassified during the introduction of resettlement, by the Settlement staff. I propose, as a matter of procedure, that when a portion of a dry field is converted into wet or garden the appropriate wet or garden rate may be levied, without subdivision, on the actual extent thus converted. Occupations in assessed waste will be liable to assessment at dry, wet or garden rates, according to their description. I propose that, when such occupations have not been subdivided for assignment, the extent actually occupied may be assessed without subdivision, at the appropriate rate. Wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the entire fields which undergo reclassification.

Such reclassification as may be found necessary during the currency of the resettlement should be undertaken by the staff on the same principles as those at resettlement. As regards reclassification of part fields,

My proposals for the treatment at resettlement of kumaris, kan, bane and mulpatta lands are given in chapter VII. I recommend that in cases when part fields of any of these descriptions would be liable to transfer to dry, garden or wet at the ordinary taram rates the appropriate rate may be charged without subdivision, on the actual extent of the part fields.

Kumaris, kan, bane and mulpatta lands at resettlement. Similar lands should be reclassified as ordinary dry, wet or garden as the case may be by the staff during the currency of the resettlement and they become liable for such transfer and on the same principles as were followed at resettlement.

53. Wet rates. In paragraph 31(i), I have shown that the average price of paddy for 20 non-famine years from fasli 1323 - 1342 after making the usual deduction for cartage and merchants' profits, exceeds the average for the 20 non-famine years preceding the last settlement by 84 per cent taking annual averages and by 91 per cent taking the ryots' selling months. These figures therefore perfectly justify an enhancement of 18¾ per cent. But I venture to recommend an enhancement of only 12½ per cent in order to bring the wet rates in South Kanara after enhancement closer to the Malabar wet rates as enhanced by 18¾ per cent at resettlement.

The commutation rate for paddy at the last settlement was worked out at Rs 133 per garce. It is clear that a resettlement commutation rate of Rs 149 per garce(settlement commutation rate plus 12½ per cent) would fully justify an enhancement by 12½ per cent of all the wet rates. But the actual figures for the average prices of paddy for a series of non-famine years preceding resettlement, deducting for cartage and merchants' profits come to Rs 245 and Rs 241 per garce for annual averages and ryots' selling months respectively. It is evident that the figure adopted as a basis for my proposed enhancement of 12½ per cent is entirely favourable to the ryots. My only consideration for not proposing the maximum permissible enhancement of 18¾ per cent is, as already stated, to bring the wet rates in South Kanara after enhancement closer to the Malabar wet rates sanctioned at resettlement. All the authorities have stressed the fact that the old settlement rates for Malabar wet land were very low. The 18¾ per cent enhancement on the Malabar wet rates was most moderate considering that the price of paddy in Malabar actually rose by 135 per cent. By bringing South Kanara into line, more or less, with Malabar we will therefore be bringing the South Kanara rates into line with rates that were admittedly low. We are thus giving South Kanara a very distinct concession.

The wet rates according to my proposals are exhibited below:-

Taram.	Existing rate of assessment per acre.	Proposed rate of assessment per acre.	Resettlement wet rates in Malabar (old holdings).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A.
1	7 0	7 14	7 2
2	6 0	6 12	5 15
3	5 0	5 10	4 12
4	4 0	4 8	3 9
5	3 0	3 6	2 6
6	2 0	2 4	1 13
7	1 8	1 11	1 3
8	1 0	1 2	0 14
9	0 12	0 14	....

Note:- 1. In the special coast group villages, the wet rate for each taram is raised by Re 1-2-0

2. The consolidated double crop rate will be 1¼ times the single crop rate.

54. Dry rates. In paragraph 31 (ii) I have shown that the commutation rate of ragi rose by 125 and 123 per cent over the rate adopted at the last settlement. Most of the balance of dry land left after conversion to wet and garden will be waste on the ground, used for grazing or collecting leaves and fuel. The area of dry land cropped with ragi is small and I beg to recommend that there be no percentage enhancement of the existing rates

55. Garden rates. In paragraph 31(iii), I have shown that, if the prices of Mangalore market are taken, the average prices of coconuts in recent years exceeds the average worked out at the last settlement, by 107 per cent and by 64 per cent if the Malabar prices in recent years and the South Kanara prices in pre-settlement years are compared. These figures

These figures quite justify a percentage enhancement of 18¾ per cent in garden rates. I however venture to propose a percentage enhancement of only 12½ per cent for the same reason as I have put forward for the wet rates; that is to say, solely in order to bring the rates in South Kanara, after enhancement closer to the garden rates adopted at resettlement in Malabar.

The garden rates according to my proposals are exhibited below:

Param.	Existing rate of assessment per acre.		Proposed rate of assessment per acre.	
(1)	(2)		(3)	
	Rs	A	Rs	A
1	8	0	9	0
2	7	0	7	14
3	6	0	6	12
4	5	0	5	10
5	4	0	4	8
6	3	0	3	6
7	2	0	2	4
8	..	..	1	2

56. General. It will appear from an examination of the appendices and the enclosures to this report that the prices of coconuts and paddy, especially the latter, have fallen in the last few years. It is frequently argued on this account that the old settlement rates should not be enhanced. It is impossible for a Settlement Officer proposing revised rates that will be in force for a period of 30 years to base his rates on prices prevailing at a time of abnormal depression. ~~The Honble the Revenue Member gave an assurance,~~ to a deputation which waited on him in Mangalore in September 1933, that Government would consider with reference to the level of prices prevailing at the time of the introduction of resettlement ~~whether any portion of the land revenue of the district should be suspended or remitted.~~

57. Financial results. The financial results of all my proposals fall into three divisions: those due to regrouping and reduction of tarams, those due to reclassification of dry lands based upon regrouping and those resulting from enhancement of rates for all wet and garden lands by 12½ per cent after the reclassification of dry lands. I cannot claim that the figures I furnish below are accurate, because changes in assessment, taram by taram, could not be calculated except for regrouping. To be consistent, I have worked out changes in assessment in the lump throughout. The difference, if worked out taram by taram, is not material. The financial results of my proposals are set forth below in a consolidated statement for the whole district and serve to show the results that might be expected.

Description of land	Assessment according to the Revenue accounts of fasli 1342		Proposed assessment as per regrouping and reduction of taxams for wet and dry lands		Proposed assessment due to reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden		Increase due to 12½ percent enhancement for wet and garden only		Resulting assessment after percentage enhancement (4) + (5)		Difference between Columns 2 and 6 (+) or (—)		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) over column 2)
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)
	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	+ Rs	A	
Wet	19,08,293	4	18,69,679	5	19,01,736	15	2,37,717	2	21,39,454	1	2,31,160	13	+
Dry	2,56,968	6	2,54,846	11	2,11,149	15	—	—	2,11,149	15	− 45,818	7	
Garden	3,77,015	4	3,77,015	4	4,54,806	15	56,850	14	5,11,657	13	+ 1,34,642	9	
Total	25,42,276	14	25,01,541	4	25,67,693	13	2,94,568	0	28,62,261	13	+ 3,19,984	15	+ 12·59

Note:— These figures exclude those for mulpatta, special rate (ground rent), grant and free-hold, Kumari and Neriya cardamom forest lands

The net increase in assessment over the revenue demand is Rs 3,19,985 or 12.59 per cent.

12 annas and the Re. 1 rate will also go to 12 annas. I may observe, however, that, as there is no single crop wet land in the fourth taram in the fourth group paying assessment at Rs. 4 an acre, my proposals will have the effect of transferring double crop land in the fourth taram, assessed at Rs. 5 an acre to the sixth taram at Rs. 2–8–0 an acre. There is no call for reducing the 12 annas rate. Those who are not prepared to pay even so much for their wet lands may relinquish them. These reductions in tarams will present no difficulty. All that is necessary is a slight readjustment of sorts and, in a few cases, of the class of soils also.

(*b*) *Dry lands.*—Mention has already been made of the fact that only a portion of occupied dry land is cultivated, the rest being left waste and used merely for grazing, collecting leaf-manure and firewood. While a fair proportion of the dry lands in villages near the coast are brought under regular cultivation, this cultivation tends to disappear as the hills are approached, so that, in villages in the interior, there are few if any dry crops found on dry lands. At resettlement, dry lands converted to wet or garden will be transferred from dry to wet or garden. This leaves occupied dry land which is either jungly waste or cultivated with some kind of dry crop. As most of the dry land in the interior is not a direct source of income but is only employed as an aid to cultivation, I think that the rates of assessment in hilly villages should be moderate. If my proposals for the transfer of villages in Coondapoor, Karkal and Puttur from the third to the fourth group are approved, there will be 81 villages in these three taluks which will be in the fourth group. I beg to submit that in these 81 villages, there is need for the reduction of the Re. 1 dry rate to 12 annas. I recommend this reduction strongly. If approved, there will be, in these 81 villages, only five tarams for dry, with rates ranging from 12 annas to 2 annas an acre, the fourth taram being abolished by transferring all dry lands bearing the Re. 1 rate in this taram to the fifth taram bearing the 12 annas rate.

(iv) *Financial results.*—The financial results of my proposals for regrouping and for reduction of tarams for wet and dry lands are exhibited in the appended statement.

Taluk.	Description of land.	Number of villages affected by regrouping and reduction of tarams.	According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Extent.	Assessment.	Proposed assessment as per regrouping and reduction of tarams.	Difference between columns (6) and (5) Increase (+) or decrease (—).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Coondapoor	Wet ..	17	10,564·44	26,704 5	19,573 15	— 7,130 6
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	3,983·67	2,172 9	1,528 11	— 643 14
Karkal	Wet ..	12	7,467·57	22,049 6	16,088 14	— 5,960 8
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	3,031·26	1,646 7	1,147 7	— 499 0
Kasaragod	Wet ..	1	616·83	2,990 10	2,393 13	— 596 13
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	841·07	644 5	450 12	— 193 9
Mangalore	Wet ..	1	564·95	3,165 1	2,593 3	— 571 14
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	285·45	289 13	214 5	— 75 8
Puttur	Wet ..	65	28,367·00	78,766 13	55,743 5	— 23,023 8
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	13,524·33	6,322 12	5,773 2	— 549 10
Udipi	Wet ..	3	1,382·29	6,211 13	4,880 15	— 1,330 14
	Dry ..	Included under wet above.	651·45	525 12	365 10	— 160 2
	Total ..	99				— 40,735 10

My proposals, affecting 99 villages, involve a reduction of Rs. 40,735–10–0 or 1·63 per cent in the revenue demand of about 25 lakhs for the district. The Puttur taluk takes the largest share in the reduction followed by the taluks of Coondapoor and Karkal. The decrease is comparatively small in the coastal taluks of Udipi, Kasaragod and Mangalore. The reduction in assessment, which I propose, is no doubt considerable but I think is justified to meet the peculiar conditions which prevail, especially in the forest villages of Puttur, Karkal and Coondapoor.

Chapter VI—Proposals for Resettlement.

52. *Reclassification.*—In paragraph 20 of the last settlement notification, Government reserved the right to introduce at the end of the settlement period such changes in the classification of wet, dry and garden lands as may then seem proper (B.P. No. 226, Revenue, dated 17th October 1902). As a general rule, Government refrain from enhancing the assessment in respect of any additional value which may be given to land by improvements made by ryots, but paragraph 4 of Board's Standing Order No. 1 expressly lays down that a partial exception to this rule will probably be necessary in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. These two districts are peculiar in many respects as compared with the rest of the Presidency, and such an exception for them is quite justified. I have already stated that, when land is leased out, the rent is based on the state of the ground and not on its description in the revenue accounts. For instance, land registered as dry, when it is

full of garden trees, commands a rent generally fetched by a good garden. There is no reason why Government should be debarred from taking their fair share of such rent.

Sixteen typical villages in the district were inspected in detail as an experiment, and the Government tentatively accepted the following proposals:—

(1) It is not necessary to reclassify any existing garden lands, either by raising the present class or lowering it;

(2) it is not necessary to reclassify any wet land as garden or vice versa;

(3) dry lands converted into wet should be reclassified at the resettlement, and appropriate rates of wet assessment should be imposed on them;

(4) dry lands which have been converted into garden should be reclassified as garden. The rate to be adopted for new garden lands will be the rate of the adjoining garden land; where there are more such rates than one, the rate will be the lowest of such rates; and, where there are no garden lands adjoining, the rate will be the lowest garden rate of the village. This rule is subject to the following proviso: All new arecanut gardens should be assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens; for new gardens which are not arecanut gardens, and which adjoin old arecanut gardens, the adjoining rate should be waived in favour of a more suitable rate;

(5) 'palmyra' and 'mango' should be excluded from the list of garden products for the purpose of the reclassification of dry lands converted into garden;

(6) transfers from garden to dry are to be made at resettlement, subject to the conditions that they are to be made only on application, and that the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the land has become permanently unfit for garden cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control;

(7) transfers from wet to dry will not be permitted except on application from the ryot and after the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the field in question is found to be dry on the ground and fit for dry cultivation only.

In paragraphs 48, 49 and 50 of this report, I have examined the question of a general reclassification of wet and garden lands and concluded that such a wholesale reclassification is not called for.

As regards reclassification of dry lands to wet and garden, the experimental inspection of 16 typical villages showed that, when dry lands converted to gardens were assessed on the merits of the gardens, there was an increase in assessment of the total occupied area (dry, wet and garden) of 6·79 per cent; and that, when dry lands converted to garden were assessed on the adjoining garden principle, the increase in assessment was only 4·20 per cent. This shows that the ryots stand to gain considerably by adopting the adjoining garden principle.

The above figures were worked out on the assumption that mangoes and palmyras were garden products. It was found possible to work out results for the 16 villages, after eliminating mangoes and palmyras as garden products; and when this was done the increase in assessment of the total occupied area dropped from 4·20 per cent to 3·26 per cent. So, the ryots stand to gain by adopting the adjoining garden principle and by eliminating the mango and palmyra from the category of garden products.

If mango and palmyra are eliminated from the category of garden products for the purpose of reclassifying dry lands as garden, there yet remain coconut, arecanut, jack, tamarind and pepper. The coconut and arecanut are the most important garden trees in this district. I beg to propose that, in reclassifying dry lands as garden, the rate to be imposed on any piece of land which contains no coconut or areca trees may be one rate lower than would otherwise be imposed and that the lower rate to be imposed for the present two-rupee rate be one rupee, subject however to the proviso that where the application of these rules results in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate will be adopted.

I have worked out the financial results of reclassification of dry lands for the whole district from the results obtained from the 16 typical villages referred to above, and these are furnished below:—

Description of land.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338.	Proposed assessment as per regrouping and reduction of taramu for wet and dry lands.	Increase or decrease in assessment in column (3) due to reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden on the basis of results in the 16 experimental villages of the district. + 1·92 per cent for wet. − 19·01 per cent for dry. + 15·48 per cent for garden.	Total of columns (3) and (4).	Difference between columns (5) and (2). Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) of column (6) over column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Wet	19,03,465 6	18,64,851 7	+ 35,805 2	19,00,656 9	− 2,808 13	− 0·15
Dry	2,33,147 9	2,31,025 14	− 43,918 0	1,87,107 14	−46,039 11	− 19·75
Garden	3,56,444 5	3,56,444 5	+ 55,177 11	4,11,622 0	+55,177 11	+ 15·48
Total ..	24,93,057 4	24,52,321 10	+ 47,064 13	24,99,386 7	+6,329 3	+ 0·25

NOTE.—The figures exclude those for mulpatta, special rate (ground-rent), grant and freehold, kumari and Neriya cardamom forest lands.

The figures are calculated on the assessment resulting from the regrouping and reduction in tarams proposed by me in paragraph 51 of this report. The net result of regrouping and reduction of tarams for selected villages and reclassification of all dry lands in the district is an increase in assessment of Rs. 6,329 or 0·25 per cent over the beriz of the district according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. I may mention that the figures for reclassification of the dry lands in the district, based as they are on inspections only in 16 villages, cannot be taken as representing the exact increase in revenue that may be expected.

53. *Wet rates.*—In paragraph 31 (i), I have shown that the average price of paddy for 20 non-famine years from Fasli 1320–1339, after making the usual deduction for cartage and merchants' profits, exceeds the average for the 20 non-famine years preceding the last settlement by 86 per cent taking annual averages and by 82 per sent taking the ryots' selling months. These figures therefore perfectly justify an enhancement of 18¾ per cent. But I venture to recommend an enhancement of only 12½ per cent in order to bring the wet rates in South Kanara after enhancement closer to the Malabar wet rates as enhanced by 18¾ per cent at resettlement.

The commutation rate for paddy at the last settlement was worked out at Rs. 133 per garce. It is clear that a resettlement commutation rate of Rs. 149 per garce (settlement commutation rate plus 12½ per cent) would fully justify an enhancement by 12½ per cent of all the wet rates. But the actual figures for the average prices of paddy for a series of non-famine years preceding resettlement, deducting for cartage and merchants' profits, come to Rs. 248 and Rs 242 per garce for annual averages and ryots' selling months respectively. It is evident that the figure adopted as a basis for my proposed enhancement of 12½ per cent is entirely favourable to the ryots. My only consideration for not proposing the maximum permissible enhancement of 18¾ per cent is, as already stated, to bring the wet rates in South Kanara after enhancement closer to the Malabar wet rates sanctioned at resettlement. All the authorities have stressed the fact that the old settlement rates for Malabar wet land were very low. The 18¾ per cent enhancement on the Malabar wet rates was most moderate considering that the price of paddy in Malabar actually rose by 135 per cent. By bringing South Kanara into line, more or less, with Malabar we will therefore be bringing the South Kanara rates into line with rates that were admittedly low. We are thus giving South Kanara a very distinct concession.

The wet rates according to my proposals are exhibited below :—

Taram. (1)	Existing rate of assessment per acre. (2)	Proposed rate of assessment per acre. (3)	Resettlement wet rates in Malabar (old holdings). (4)
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 ..	7 0	7 14	7 2
2 ..	6 0	6 12	5 15
3 ..	5 0	5 10	4 12
4 ..	4 0	4 8	3 9
5 ..	3 0	3 6	2 6
6 ..	2 0	2 4	1 13
7 ..	1 8	1 11	1 3
8 ..	1 0	1 2	0 14
9 ..	0 12	0 14	..

NOTE.—1. In the special coast group villages, the wet rate for each taram is raised by Re. 1–2–0.

2. The consolidated double crop rate will be 1½ times the single crop rate.

54. *Dry rates.*—In paragraph 31 (ii), I have shown that the average price of ragi for the last 14 years, after making the usual deduction for cartage and merchants' profits, exceeds the average worked out for a series of non-famine years preceding the last settlement by 139 per cent taking annual averages and 138 per cent taking ryots' selling months.

Though the area sown with ragi is small, there are other profitable crops grown on dry lands, and the prices of most of these crops have certainly risen in much the same degree as ragi. Dry land, especially the better classes, has undoubtedly increased in value. The demand for dry land has been steady and insistent throughout the settlement period. I beg to propose a percentage enhancement of 12½ per cent for dry lands assessed at 8 annas an acre and above, leaving undisturbed the dry rates below 8 annas an acre. Most of the dry lands assessed at 8 annas and above are found in villages placed in the first, second and third groups. My proposal to leave undisturbed the dry rates below 8 annas will afford the necessary relief to the poorer classes of dry lands, especially to most of the dry lands placed in the fourth group. In paragraph 51, I have already taken up the case of the villages in the far interior, especially the villages placed in the fourth group in the Puttur taluk. In view of my general remarks in paragraph 51, I propose to recognize the lack of demand for land, etc., in those areas by leaving undisturbed the lower rates for dry lands, so that resettlement may fall lightly on dry land in the lower group villages.

The dry rates according to my proposals are exhibited below :—

Taram. (1)	Existing rate of assessment per acre. (2)	Proposed rate of assessment per acre. (3)
	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	2 0	2 4
2	1 8	1 11
3	1 4	1 7
4	1 0	1 2
5	0 12	0 14
6	0 8	0 9
7	0 6	0 6
8	0 4	0 4
9	0 2	0 2

55. *Garden rates.*—In paragraph 31 (iii), I ave shown that, if the prices of the Mangalore market are taken, the average of prices of coconuts in recent years exceeds the average worked out at the last settlement, by 107 per cent and by 59 per cent if the Malabar prices in recent years and the South Kanara prices in pre-settlement years are compared. These figures quite justify a percentage enhancement of 18¾ per cent in garden rates. I however venture to propose a percentage enhancement of only 12½ per cent for the same reason as I have put forward for the wet rates; that is to say, solely in order to bring the rates in South Kanara, after enhancement closer to the garden rates adopted at resettlement in Malabar.

The garden rates according to my proposals are exhibited below :—

Taram. (1)	Existing rate of assessment per acre. (2)	Proposed rate of assessment per acre. (3)
	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	8 0	9 0
2	7 0	7 14
3	6 0	6 12
4	5 0	5 10
5	4 0	4 8
6	3 0	3 6
7	2 0	2 4
8	..	1 2

56. *Financial results.*—The financial results of all my proposals fall into three divisions : those due to regrouping and reduction of tarams, those due to reclassification of dry lands based upon regrouping, and those resulting from enhancement of rates for all wet, dry (except the rates below 8 annas) and garden lands by 12½ per cent, after the reclassification of dry lands. I cannot claim that the figures I furnish below are accurate, because changes in assessment, taram by taram, could not be calculated except for regrouping. To be consistent, I have worked out changes in assessment in the lump throughout. The difference, if worked out taram by taram, is not material. The financial results of my proposals are set forth below in a consolidated statement for the whole district and serve to show the results that might be expected.

Item. (1)	Coondapoor. (2)	Karkal. (3)	Kasaragod. (4)	Mangalore. (5)	Puttur. (6)	Udipi. (7)	Total for the six taluks. (8)
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Wet—							
(1) Assessment according to revenue accounts of fasli 1338..	2,77,250 10	2,47,441 6	2,64,986 7	4,15,873 5	3,33,509 4	3,64,404 6	19,03,465 6
(2) Assessment according to revision of grouping and reduction of tarams ..	2,70,120 4	2,41,480 14	2,64,389 10	4,15,301 7	3,10,485 12	3,63,073 8	18,64,851 7
(3) Assessment according to reclassification of dry lands to wet	2,75,306 9	2,46,117 5	2,69,465 14	4,23,275 4	3,16,447 1	3,70,044 8	19,00,656 9
(4) Assessment by applying a percentage increase of 12½ per cent to item (3) ..	3,09,719 14	2,76,882 0	3,03,149 2	4,76,184 11	3,56,002 15	4,16,300 1	21,38,238 11
Dry—							
(1) Assessment according to revenue accounts of fasli 1338..	21,079 11	34,339 13	53,313 4	57,706 12	22,353 11	44,354 6	2,33,147 9
(2) Assessment according to revision of grouping and reduction of tarams ..	20,435 13	33,840 13	53,119 11	57,631 4	21,804 1	44,194 4	2,31,025 14
(3) Assessment according to reclassification of dry lands to wet and garden.. ..	16,560 15	27,407 11	43,021 10	46,675 9	17,659 2	35,792 15	1,87,107 14
(4) Assessment by applying a percentage increase of 12½ per cent to dry rates of 8 annas and above to item (3) ..	18,508 7	30,509 7	48,310 10	52,440 5	19,518 9	40,237 5	2,09,516 11
Garden—							
(1) Assessment according to revenue accounts of fasli 1338..	43,215 4	23,531 13	1,29,138 4	50,343 7	57,328 15	52,686 10	3,56,444 5
(2) Assessment according to reclassification of dry lands to garden	49,905 0	27,174 9	1,49,128 14	58,136 10	66,203 7	61,078 8	4,11,622 0
(3) Assessment by applying a percentage increase of 12½ per cent to item (2) ..	56,143 2	30,571 6	1,67,770 0	65,408 11	74,478 14	68,707 11	4,63,074 12
Total—							
(1) Assessment according to revenue accounts of fasli 1338..	3,41,545 9	3,05,313 0	4,47,437 15	5,23,923 8	4,13,191 14	4,61,645 6	24,93,057 4
(2) Assessment according to revision of grouping and reduction of tarams ..	3,33,771 5	2,98,853 8	4,46,647 9	5,23,276 2	3,89,618 12	4,60,154 6	24,52,321 10
(3) Assessment according to reclassification of dry lands to wet and garden.. ..	3,41,762 8	3,00,699 9	4,61,616 6	5,28,087 7	4,00,309 10	4,66,910 15	24,99,386 7
(4) Assessment by applying percentage increase	3,84,371 7	3,37,962 13	5,19,229 12	5,94,028 11	4,49,992 6	5,25,245 1	28,10,830 2
(5) Percentage increase of item (4) over item (1)	+ 12·54	+ 10·69	+ 16·05	+ 13·38	+ 8·91	+ 13·78	+ 12·75

NOTE.—The figures exclude those for mulpatta, special rate (ground-rent), grant and freehold, kumari and Nerlya cardamom forest lands.

The net increase in assessment over the revenue demand is Rs. 3,17,773 or 12·75 per cent. Puttur, Coondapoor and Karkal taluks have the smallest increase, while the increase is highest in the Kasaragod taluk, followed by the taluks of Udipi and Mangalore. There is, however, a definite decrease in the combined assessment for wet, dry and garden lands in nearly all the villages placed in the fourth group.

CHAPTER VII—INCIDENTAL SUBJECTS.

57. *Kumaris.*—Reference is solicited to pages 193 and 194 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, where kumaris are discussed and their revenue history traced.

Kumari cultivation is now confined to 21 villages situated in the southern maganes of the Kasaragod taluk. After allowing 50 per cent for unprofitable areas, all round rates of 3 annas, 2 annas and 1 anna per acre were adopted at the last settlement for warg kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups respectively.

In kumari cultivation, the forest and brushwood is felled and the wood burnt. The wood-ash is used for manure to raise a mixed broadcast crop of paddy, ragi, dholl, cotton, etc. A plot so cultivated in a particular year is left fallow for a number of years before re-cultivation to allow the forest to grow again. In addition to the profits from the large assortment of mixed crops that are grown, the firewood and minor produce from the kumari jungles yield considerable revenue to the wargdars. The kumari lands are also a bountiful source of leaf-manure. I have been told that leaf-manure from the western kumari villages is carted in quantities to the coast where it is much in demand.

When warg kumari is permanently reclaimed, it is converted to dry, wet or garden as the case may be. The Revenue department has already transferred over 7,000 acres to ordinary dry, wet and garden. During routine settlement operations, following resurvey and prior to the issue of notices, an additional extent of about 7,200 acres has been transferred to permanent heads. Most of the permanent cultivation found on warg kumaris consists of excellent pepper gardens which are a speciality of the kumari villages, particularly those to the east. Kumari is cultivated once in five to twelve years according to its situation. Arbitrary rates ranging from 1 to 3 annas were fixed without reference to the prices of the grains that were habitually grown on kumaris. These rates have proved to be quite suitable. I submit that as kumaris under permanent cultivation are transferred to permanent heads, there is no necessity to change the rates of 3 annas, 2 annas and 1 anna at resettlement and during its currency; this is subject of course to the clear understanding that these rates are liable to be revised at any subsequent resettlement.

According to the settlement register, the total extent of occupied kumari is 141,736·87 acres, and that of unoccupied kumari is 31,357·39 acres. According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, there is no unoccupied kumari. During this interval, some unoccupied kumari seems to have been transferred to occupied heads at the appropriate taram rates, some to occupied warg kumari at favourable kumari rates, and the balance treated as ordinary assessed waste dry at taram rates. Transfers to warg kumari from Sirkar kumari were evidently made prior to the issue of B.P. Mis. No. 1070, dated 14th March 1911, which lays down that all claims to unoccupied kumari land should be disposed of under darkhast rules, subject to the payment of assessment at settlement rates. Sirkar kumari ceased to exist in the revenue accounts after 1915, the question of granting Sirkar kumari at favourable rates having been dropped on account of the Board's Proceedings referred to above. So, according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338 the total extent of warg kumari in the 21 villages comes to 146,180·08 acres, this distributed in the existing three gro

	Extent of kumari.	Corresponding assessment.	
Gr	(4)	(5)	
	Acres.	Rs.	As.
	34,466.17	6,465	0
I	91,839.59	11,483	10
II			
III	18,113.83	1,135	10
	144,419.59	19,084	4

rat
for
me
of
the
con
gro
con

have no communications of any sort, but their kumaris are the most productive. The third group villages lie near the old Bevinje-Hosdurg road, but their kumaris are at a distance from the road, and are unproductive" (page 176 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902).

I have devoted special attention to kumari grouping, and am firmly convinced that for the purposes of grouping, means of communication and proximity to markets are not nearly as important as the productivity of kumaris. Kumari villages are of enormous extent. For instance, Panathadi (No. 100) measures about 15 miles from east to west and 6 miles from north to south. When such large villages are in question, the mere fact that a road or a navigable river runs near them is no ground for assuming that they have good means of communication. It might quite easily happen in such villages that the distance from kumari cultivation to the road or river is as much as 15 to 20 miles. Another reason why means of communication are not very important is that kumari produce is consumed locally and spent in paying wages in kind to labourers on pepper gardens, etc. According to Mr. Couchman, villages like Panathadi (100), Malottu (101) and Eleri East (102) have no means of communication. In any case, it is an undisputed fact that the rent from kumaris is the highest in these villages ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 an acre of land cultivated. Again, Mr. Couchman placed Kolatturu (75) and Kayyur (95) in the first group, because they have the advantage of river communication. Yet, the rents from

kumaris in these villages are not more than Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 an acre. Mr. Couchman's grouping, to my mind, has also the disadvantage that villages placed in the same group do not form compact blocks. This is seen from a reference to enclosure 5.

A new road which runs west to east, was formed about 15 years ago from Kannangad to Kallar in Panathadi village, a distance of about 20 miles. A bus service operates on this road. I walked the length of this road from Kallar to Kannangad, inspecting and making enquiries all along the way. He also travelled up the Ariakadavu Holé from Nileshwar into the kumari villages. This river goes as far as Eleri East and Eleri West. I am firmly convinced that grouping should be based primarily upon the productivity of kumari land and the interval during which it is left fallow. The more east we go, the better is kumari cultivation. The jungle gets thicker, kumari crops are richer and more varied, and the interval during which the jungle is left to grow after being fired becomes decidedly shorter, because the increase in rainfall and the nature of the soil are conducive to rapid and luxuriant growth of vegetation. In western kumari villages near the coast like Kayyur (95), Matikai (98) and Pullur (87), only a thin scrub covers the land. Kumari crops are poor, and the time for this scrub to grow again before it is fired varies from 8 to 12 years. Kumari crops show marked improvement as we proceed east. I saw about 150 acres of really good kumari cultivation in Kodott (86) where the period during which kumari is left fallow varies from 6 to 8 years. But the best kumari cultivation is found in extreme eastern kumari villages like Panathadi (100) and Malottu (101). Here, kumari is cultivated once in 5 to 7 years and the crops are varied and of splendid quality, the paddy crop alone being as good as, if not better than, that grown on the best bail land. For these reasons I venture to propose some alterations in Mr. Couchman's grouping. I suggest that the western kumari villages near the coast should be placed in the third group, the villages to the extreme east in the first group and those in the middle in the second group. The map, enclosure 6, illustrates my proposals for regrouping. The appended statement furnishes particulars of villages which are proposed for transfer from one group to another.

Group.	Villages in existing groups.	Villages in groups as proposed.
First group ..	6 (Villages Nos. 103, 74, 96, 104, 75, 95.)	4 (Villages Nos. 100, 101, 102, 103.)
Second group ..	9 (Villages Nos. 72, 73, 86, 99, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107.)	8 (Villages Nos. 72, 73, 74, 86, 96, 97, 99, 104.)
Third group ..	6 (Villages Nos. 76, 84, 85, 87, 97, 98.)	9 (Villages Nos. 75, 76, 84, 85, 87, 95, 98, 106 107.)

The financial results of regrouping are exhibited below :—

According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1380: 1942		Proposed assessment as per regrouping.	Difference between column (2) and column (3).	Percentage of increase column (4) over column (2).
Extent.	Assessment.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ACS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
~~146,100·00~~	~~10,340 0~~	~~21,714 4~~	~~+ 2,373 11~~	~~12·27~~
144,419·59	*19,084 4*	*21,464 6*	*+ 2,380 2*	*12.4*

I might mention that these financial results are given merely for the purpose of comparing the revenue from warg kumari according to the existing grouping and according to the revised grouping. There has been a considerable increase in the recorded area of kumari as a result of the recent resurvey. This increase has not been taken into account in the above statement.

The pepper vine predominates over other garden trees grown on kumaris. The practice till now for conversion to garden has been to treat the pepper vine as bearing at all stages of its growth, whether the vine actually bears or not. The question is whether this procedure should be followed at resettlement. I submit that this special rule as regards the pepper grown on warg kumaris need not be continued at resettlement, because the area of kumari that is likely to be brought under pepper cultivation during the interval between the present preliminary settlement operations and resettlement is likely to be trivial, and also because it is advisable at resettlement to adopt one uniform principle for the whole district, treating a garden tree as bearing only when it actually comes to bear.

58) *The Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as the Neriya cardamom forest is in the north-east of the Puttur taluk, bordering Mysore territory. It is covered by Survey No. 146 of Neriya village and measures 19,413 acres.

For early revenue history, reference is solicited to G.Os. No. 778, Revenue, dated 22nd May 1875 and No. 52, Revenue, dated 21st January 1887, and B.P. Forest No. 212, dated 14th April 1887.

Proposals for the settlement of the Neriya cardamom forest were submitted by Mr. Couchman in his letter printed in B.P. No. 42, dated 14th February 1905. At that time the holder, in addition to the ordinary assessment on wet and garden lands, was paying yearly Rs. 1,500 for cardamom cultivation, Rs. 200 for kumari cultivation and Rs. 300 to the Abkari department for the right to tap the wild sago palm. As a result of Mr. Couchman's proposals, a notice was issued to the Hebbarti, the senior widow of the late Ramakrishna Hebbara, asking if she was prepared under certain conditions to give up her kumari privileges or to relinquish any portion of her warg. The Hebbarti replied refusing to do both.

Before settling the rates at which the different types of cultivation in the cardamom forest could be assessed, the tract had to be surveyed and this work was entrusted to the Superintendent of Land Records. In G.O. No. 533, Revenue, dated 21st February 1908, his proposal to use the circumferenter in preference to the chain and cross-staff was approved. The survey was completed in 1909.

The settlement of the Neriya cardamom forest was introduced in fasli 1318, and the final results of the settlement as reported by the Collector were recorded in G.O. No. 1747, Revenue, dated 1st July 1909, communicated in B.P. Mis. No. 2410, dated 19th July 1909. I append the following extract from the Collector's report: "The extent of the land under each head and the assessment thereon are shown below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Area allotted for cardamom cultivation	146·72	146 12 0
Area allotted for kumari cultivation	1,900·19	356 4 0
Area allotted for kumaki, etc.	17,366·09	2,170 12 0
Total ..	19,413·00	2,673 12 0

The Hebbarti was hitherto paying yearly Rs. 1,700 * to Government on account of the said forest so that the present settlement results in a net increase of Rs. 973–12–0."

	RS.
* For cardamom cultivation	1,500
For kumari shist ..	200
Total ..	1,700

Reference is solicited to B.P. No. 212 Forest, dated 14th April 1887, wherein the right to revise the assessment of the Neriya cardamom forest is expressly recognized.

Survey No. 146 of the Neriya village, which covers the whole of what is called the Neriya cardamom forest, has now been partitioned between two brothers who have leased their portions out. ~~In order to formulate my proposal for resettlement, I~~ I carefully inspected the northern half of the forest ~~which is very similar to the southern half.~~

The Neriya cardamom forest is made up of dense jungle. There are no roads, schools, dispensaries, police outposts or any of the other conveniences, necessary for safe and comfortable living in the forest. The few footpaths that exist are rough, precipitous and frequently crossed by foaming torrents which make the transport of heavy produce like timber almost impossible. This forest, therefore, bears a strong resemblance to the Attappadi valley of the Malabar district. The only people who live in this forest are the Malaikudiyans, working for the farmers who have taken the forest on lease. They are a wild and primitive tribe.

The several subdivisions assessed at cardamom rates are not identifiable now on the ground and the only way I can see to find out whether cardamom cultivation has kept to the limits of these subdivisions is to resurvey the whole forest according to present enjoyment and to compare the old and new survey maps. Originally, there probably were definite plots of land where cardamom was intensively cultivated. Now, cardamom plants are found straggling all over the place. As the life of a bearing cardamom tree is seldom more than 20 years, the original plantations that must have existed when the forest was surveyed have all disappeared. I understand that, when a plantation ceases to bear, the plot is abandoned for some years. Then a large wild tree is felled. When this tree crashes to the ground, the seeds sink into the ground, spring up and are left to take care of themselves without transplanting, weeding, manuring or watering. When the cardamom trees come to bear, the berries are picked, dried and taken to the market to be sold. This simple process is all that is done at present. When we consider that the birds and beasts which eat the berries as well as the wind and the rain are potential carriers of seed, we can imagine how straggling cardamom cultivation is at the present day. As some one said, "where there is forest to-day, to-morrow it may be cardamom." This statement is as true as its opposite. Even if the forest is resurveyed now, another survey will be necessary in about 4 or 5 years, as the state of the ground changes so rapidly. I am, therefore, definitely of opinion that a resurvey is not worth the trouble and expense involved. The revenue that is likely to be derived will be trifling; moreover, cardamom cultivation is too straggling and spontaneous to be kept within bounds.

I am told that some years ago cardamoms were carted to markets in Mysore territory; now they are taken by cart or lorry to Mangalore. The outturn varies considerably from year to year. The price of cardamom is reported to have gradually declined to about a third of what it was 10 years ago and now approximates to the pre-war level. I submit that at resettlement, the assessment of Re. 1 an acre on an extent of 146·72 acres may be left undisturbed.

I am told, and I have every reason to believe it to be true, that the Malaikudiyans are on the decrease. Without a personal inspection of the tract, it is not possible to realize the hard life which they have to live. The lessees of the forest pay Rs. 300 yearly to the Abkari department to allow the Malaikudiyans to tap toddy from the sago palm. I cannot help thinking that it is toddy that prevents them from early extermination by malaria and the cruel hardships they have to undergo. The lessees of the forest pay as wages one seer of rice a day to every able-bodied adult Malaikudiyan, and a little less for children and the

old and feeble. This does not take into account the numerous 'extras' which have to be given to them to keep them in good humour, as they know that they are indispensable. From January to May, no wages are paid, but the Malaikudiyans are allowed to cultivate kumari land and take all the produce for themselves. The hillmen shift their habitations to the vicinity of the particular area selected for kumari cultivation in any year. The area kumaried, which consists in firing the jungle and using the wood-ash as manure for a single crop, is not very large. A plot is kumaried only once in 10 or 12 years. According to my estimate, not more than 100 to 150 acres out of 20,000 acres are so cultivated every year. The only kumari crop is a coarse type of paddy good enough as food for the hill-men. I doubt if there has been an increase in kumari cultivation since the last survey. I cannot say, nor does it really matter, whether the plots subdivided and registered as kuma- are still being exploited as such or whether other plots are now being kumaried. The seems to be no danger whatever that kuma cultivation on such a small scale is likely t affect adversely the heads of irrigation source or the rainfall. A plot which is kumaried becomes covered with vegetation soon after and in five years the wild growth is several feet in height. Under such circumstances, I submit that no change is necessary at resettlement either in the area of 1,900·19 acres allotted for kumari cultivation or the assessment of 3 annas an acre fixed for kumari cultivation in the Neriya cardamom forest.

Before I visited the forest, I was under the impression that the extensive area assessed at 2 annas an acre for kumaki privileges, etc., was seriously exploited. As far as I could see this is not the case. There are no timber operations at present in the forest, as the cost of felling and transporting seems to be prohibitive. There seems to be no regular cultivation at all in the forest. I never saw a single coconut or an arecanut tree during my walk of 15 miles through the forest, or any land cultivated with wet or dry crops except the area kumaried. All I saw was one or two plantain trees near the house of the lessee in the northern half of the forest and a few pepper vines growing wild in the forest. Under these circumstances, I submit that the area of 17,366·09 acres and the assessment of 2 annas an acre on it for kumaki privileges, etc., deserves to be left undisturbed during the resettlement.

In conclusion, I beg to propose that no resurvey of the forest is necessary and that the present assessment under all heads (cardamom, kumari and kumaki) may be left unaltered at the ensuing resettlement of the district, for a period of 30 years on the clear understanding that the assessment is subject to revision at any subsequent resettlement. I wish to make it perfectly clear that the kumari area in this forest is in no way related to the kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk.

59. *Kumaki.*—Kumaki land is defined as Government waste land within 100 yards of assessed lands included in wargs formed prior to fasli 1276, and over which the wargdar enjoys certain privileges of grazing cattle, cutting firewood, collecting leaves, etc., for his own agricultural and domestic purposes (B.P. No. 55, Forest, dated 23rd March 1904).

No general attempt will be made at the resettlement to define the limits within which individual ryots may or do exercise their kumaki privileges or to make any assignment of kumaki land which has not been reduced to effective occupation. Kumaki land will be deemed to be effectively occupied when it has been brought under cultivation, has been occupied as a house-site, planted with trees classed as garden products at resettlement or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but land round which walls have been built

"Effective occupations in kumaki land will be liable to assessment at the ordinary dry , wet or garden rates.".

The only difference between kumakis and banes is that, while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so.

The Amara and Sulya maganes were taken over from Coorg. Orders were passed in G.O. No. 46, Revenue, dated 9th January 1902, allotting banes at the rate of 2 acres per acre of warg land, the work of allotment being left to the Revenue department subsequent to settlement. At the last settlement, the word 'bane' was attached to some unoccupied dry lands in the settlement register in a haphazard sort of way without proper enquiry. These entries, therefore, are far from correct. The allotment of banes was made in 1914, 1915 and 1920, after considering claims preferred as a result of a notice in the District Gazette inviting applications. As grants of banes under the Coorg Government were based on the *Angirasa* chittas of 1812, these chittas were consulted in disposing of claims to banes. Enquiries showed that unoccupied lands had been marked as banes and *viec versa* in the settlement register without reference to facts. These entries were ignored, and villagewar bane registers and sketches prepared by the Revenue department after proper enquiry. Corrections according to the bane registers and sketches were not carried out in field measurement books and the settlement register.

When banes are brought under fugitive cultivation, fugitive assessment is levied, and, when brought under permanent cultivation, they are transferred to occupied dry at taram

rates or to occupied wet or garden where such cultivation is found to date back from the time of the last settlement. Details of banes with extents reclaimed and brought under the permanent occupied or other heads are furnished below :—

Total number of villages.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Rate per acre.	According to the allotment of 1914, 1915 and 1920—Bane extent.	Lands transferred subsequent to allotment.		Net bane extent according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338.	Remarks.
						Extent assigned (included in holding).	Extent transferred to other heads.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
8	III	7-1	3	1 4	23·23	2·09	..	21·14	
	III	7-2	4	1 0	552·88	5·92	..	546·96	
	III	7-3	5	0 12	1,952·26	129·43	0·05	1,822·78	
	III	7-4	6	0 8	4,191·68	153·08	0·12	4,038·48	
	III	8-2	5	0 12	11·73	..	..	11·73	
	III	8-3	6	0 8	169·46	..	..	169·46	
	III	8-4	7	0 6	23·75	19·80	..	3·95	
	III	7-3	7	2 0	0·52	..	..	0·52	Unoccupied garden.
	Total ..	..	..	..	6,925·51	310·32	0·17	6,615·02	
13	IV	7-1	4	1 0	1·63	1·63	..	..	
	IV	7-2	5	0 12	12·95	8·15	..	4·80	
	IV	7-3	6	0 8	1,252·32	64·78	..	1,187·54	
	IV	7-4	7	0 6	4,776·15	356·79	8·91	4,410·45	
	IV	7-5	8	0 4	134·72	..	..	134·72	
	IV	8-3	7	0 6	10·18	7·98	..	2·20	
	IV	8-4	8	0 4	350·14	17·99	..	332·15	
	Total ..	..	..	..	6,538·09	457·32	8·91	6,071·86	
21	Grand total ..	..	..	..	13,463·60	767·64	9·08	12,686·88	

Banes are found only in third and fourth group villages and their extent according to the accounts of fasli 1338 is 12,686·88 acres. It will be seen that over 700 acres have been brought under cultivation subsequent to allotment and included in regular holdings.

I submit that bane privileges may be allowed to continue at resettlement in the same way as kumaki privileges. In G.O. No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904, it is clearly laid down

'Subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation will be assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates".

all those under permanent cultivation to the appropriate heads—dry, wet or garden. The balance will be recorded in a bane register prepared at resettlement, similar to the one kept by the Revenue department, and this fair bane register, brought up to date, will be handed over to the Revenue department. Necessary corrections in the resettlement registers will be made with reference to the bane register, and banes will be plotted into field measurement books, this work being taken as part of supplemental subdivision work. It is not possible, for lack of information, to show the particular warg survey number to which a bane land is attached. I propose, therefore, to register banes in the resettlement registers as assessed waste with the remark ' bane ' attached to them.

(2) *Kans.*—In G.O. No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904, assessed kans are described as forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate, without restriction, forest produce of a specified kind, in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as ' pepper shist ' or ' cardamom shist.' The payment of this sum confers *only* the *right* to *cultivate* and *gather* pepper or cardamoms, or such other products as may be specified by the Collector or by any officer duly authorized by him in that behalf. *Subject to these specific rights*, ' assessed kans ' shall be considered kumaki lands.

In G.O. No. 1018, Revenue, dated 14th September 1904, orders were passed to register kan lands in the names of those in enjoyment of them at a uniform rate of 4 annas per acre, and subject to the restrictions contained in the kumaki rules of 1896. The form of patta for kans was approved in G.O. No. 213, Revenue, dated 8th March 1905. The patta specifies the products that may be cultivated, and lays down that any portion, which is brought under cultivation otherwise than as permitted by the patta, is liable to be assessed at ordinary settlement rates.

Villagewar kan registers were prepared by the Revenue department in 1906 and 1907. Some of the entries bear a later date. According to these registers, there are kans in 22 villages out of which 21 contain banes also. Out of an area of 12,492 acres recorded as kans at the kan settlement, 2,329 acres have been included in holdings, 745 acres have been relinquished and transferred to unoccupied dry at ordinary taram rates, 623 acres have been transferred to poramboke (forest, etc.), and the balance of 8,795 acres,

with an assessment of Rs. 2,201 at 4 annas an acre, is found registered as kan in the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Details of kan lands are exhibited below :—

Total number of villages.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Taram.	Ordinary rate per acre.	Kan rate per acre.	According to Kan register of 1914-15. Kan extent.	According to Kan register of 1914-15. Kan assessment.	Lands transferred to ordinary heads. Extent assigned (included in holding).	Lands transferred to ordinary heads. Extent transferred to other heads.	According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Kan extent.	According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Kan assessment.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				RS. A.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A.	
8	III	7 1	3	1 4	0 4	19·95	5 0	..	..	19·95	5 0	
	III	7 2	4	1 0	0 4	415·91	104 2	134·68	12·84	268·39	67 3	
	III	7 3	5	0 12	0 4	1,533·31	383 14	179·62	158·01	1,195·68	299 3	
	III	7 4	6	0 8	0 4	2,249·11	562 7	384·30	24·94	1,839·87	459 12	
	III	8 3	6	0 8	0 4	96·46	24 4	11·46	5·03	79·97	20 2	
	III	8 4	7	0 6	0 4	3·69	0 15	..	..	3·69	0 15	
					Total ..	4,318·43	1,080 10	710·06	200·82	3,407·55	852 3	
14	IV	7 2	5	0 12	0 4	0·64	0 3	..	..	0·64	0 3	
	IV	7 3	6	0 8	0 4	2,102·11¼	526 1	413·22	166·19	1,522·70¼	380 13	
	IV	7 4	7	0 6	0 4	5,362·67¼	1,341 8	1,020·25	907·97	3,434·45½	859 10	
	IV	7 5	8	0 4	0 4	123·62	31 1	8·79	23·32	91·51	23 2	
	IV	8 3	7	0 6	0 4	32·48	8 2	28·00	..	4·48	1 2	
	IV	8 4	8	0 4	0 4	551·54	137 10	149·17	68·52	333·85	83 7	
					Total ..	8,173·06¾	2,044 9	1,619·43	1,166·00	5,387·63¾	1,348 5	
22	..	..	..		Grand total ..	12,491·49¾	3,125 3	2,329·49	1,366·82	8,795·18¾	2,200 8	

The kan assessment is credited to the Forest department. When kans are transferred to regular heads, the assessment is credited to the Revenue department. Subject to approval, I shall have kans inspected by the settlement staff and include all permanent occupations, not specified in the kan rules, under the permanent heads of occupied dry, wet or garden. The balance will be recorded in a kan register which will be brought up to date and handed over to the Revenue department. The resettlement registers will be corrected in accordance with the entries in the kan register. Kan subdivisions will be measured and brought into the field measurement books as an item of supplemental survey. I propose to register kan lands in the resettlement registers as unoccupied dry under ordinary soil classification and taram with the remark 'kan' against them. This procedure is advisable, as kan revenue is credited to the Forest department.

The only question that remains is whether the favourable rate of 4 annas an acre for kans should or should not be allowed to continue at resettlement. The existing kan registers show that the only product which can be cultivated on the authority of the kan patta is pepper. But my inspections and enquiries and those of my Supervisor show that the pepper vine is rarely found on kans. Most of the land registered as kan is hilly, scrub jungle and forest. I did not find any cardamom cultivation on kans. The Conservator of Forests, VI Circle, whom I consulted, is of opinion that an increase in the rate of assessment on kan lands is not called for. I agree with him and propose that the favourable rate of 4 annas an acre be left undisturbed at resettlement and during its currency, on the understanding that the whole question of the treatment of kans is open to revision at any subsequent resettlement. During the currency of the resettlement, kans brought under effective occupation, except as provided for in kan pattas, will be assessed at the appropriate dry rates.

(6) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. It was laid down by the High Court in the North Kanara case that mulpattas conveyed complete ownership, subject to the payment of assessment (Indian Law Reports, Bombay Volume III, page 554). This view was accepted by the Board and Government in G.O No. 1889, Revenue, dated 7th December 1881. As a result of the forest enquiry held by Mr Sturrock, claims based upon mulpattas were admitted in respect of 41 forests (G.O. No. 297 Revenue, dated 10th March 1885). The Government held that they saw no reason to employ different agencies in assessing cultivated and uncultivated lands under mulpattas. They directed the Settlement Officer to deal with the whole holding covered by mulpattas treating the uncultivated portion as cultivable waste and assessing it accordingly. The mulpattadar was of course at full liberty to relinquish the whole or any portion of his holding which he did not wish to retain (G.O. No. 903, Revenue, dated 6th October 1902).

In pursuance of the above orders, the Settlement Officer, Mr. Couchman, proposed a flat rate of 4 annas an acre on all unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in mulpattas. Accordingly, the public were notified that all mulpattas would be regarded and treated as occupied land liable to assessment at the appropriate settlement rates, except the portion consisting of unreclaimed waste and forest lands, which would be assessed at the rate of 4 annas per acre during the currency of the settlement (B.P. No. 130, dated 18th April 1903). The Special Settlement Officer, South Kanara, was appointed Survey officer for the determination of mulpatta holdings under the

Madras Survey and Boundaries Act (G.O. No. 369, Revenue, dated 6th April 1904, printed in B.P. No. 139, dated 14th April 1904). In paragraph 33 of his Introduction Report (page 14 of G.O. No. 982, Revenue, dated 9th October 1905), Mr. Couchman stated that, in a few cases, it was found that some wet, bagayat and improved or reclaimed dry lands falling within the mulpatta limits, which had been left out of demarcation at the original survey, were surveyed and assessed at the appropriate settlement rates. The following statement exhibits the extent and assessment of mulpatta lands in the six taluks of the South Kanara district according to settlement and according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338 :—

Particulars.	Description.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Mulpatta rate per acre.	According to settlement. Extent.	According to settlement. Assessment.	According to revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Extent.	According to revenue accounts of fasli 1338. Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.
Item I— Extent of unreclaimed mulpatta lands where the taram rate is higher than the mulpatta rate.	Dry ..	..	..	..	9,573·55	2,395 0	9,147·17	2,289 3
Item II— Extent of unreclaimed mulpatta lands where the taram rate is higher than the mulpatta rate but becomes equal to it after regrouping.	Dry ..	III 7 5 / *IV 7 5*	0 4 / *0 4*		1,949·12	487 5	1,949·12	487 5
		III 8 4 / *IV 8 4*	0 4 / *0 4*		836·08	209 0	611·87	152 15
			Total ..		2,785·20	696 5	2,560·99	640 4
		Total of items I and II ..			12,358·75	3,091 5	11,708·16	2,929 7
Item III— Extent of unreclaimed mulpatta lands where the taram rate is equal to the mulpatta rate.	Dry ..	III	8 5	0 4	1,466·37	366 10	1,466·37	366 10
Item IV— Extent of unreclaimed mulpatta lands where the taram rate is equal to mulpatta rate but becomes less than it after regrouping.	Dry ..	III 8 5 / *IV 8 5*	0 4 / *0 2*		356·25	89 2	356·25	89 2
		Total of items III and IV ..			1,822·62	455 12	1,822·62	455 12
		Total of items I to IV ..			14,181·37	3,547 1	13,530·78	3,385 3
Item V— Unoccupied mulpatta lands.	Dry ..	II 7 4 / *III 7 4*	0 4 / *0 8*		..	..	58·03	14 9
		III 7 4 / *IV 7 4*	0 4 / *0 6*		..	..	373·82	93 8
		III 8 4 / *IV 8 4*	0 4 / *0 4*		..	..	224·21	56 1
		Total of item V ..			..	..	656·06	164 2
		Total of items I to V ..			14,181·37	3,547 1	14,186·84	3,549 5
Item VI— Reclaimed mulpatta lands for which the mulpatta rate is also the ordinary taram rate corresponding to the class and sort of soil.	Dry ..	.. .. ..			64·10	40 0	64·11	40 1
	Garden.	.. .. ..			1·68	4 9	1·68	4 9
	Wet.	.. .. ..			10·49	34 7	10·49	34 7
		Total of item VI ..			76·27	79 0	76·28	79 1
Item VII— Reclaimed mulpatta lands for which the mulpatta rate is not the ordinary taram rate corresponding to the class and sort of soil.	Wet.	II	7 1	1 8	0·20	0 5	0·22	0 5
		Total of items VI and VII ..			76·47	79 5	76·50	79 6
		Total mulpatta lands for the district ..			14,257·84	3,626 6	14,263·34	3,628 11

NOTE.—Entries in *italics* in columns (3) to (5) represent the revised grouping, classification and appropriate taram rate (vide paragraph 51 supra).

The differences between the settlement figures and those according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338 are partly explained by resurvey and partly by relinquishments of mulpatta lands treated during the currency of settlement as unoccupied dry mulpatta,

and partly by the giving on darkhast at appropriate taram rates of a small portion of this relinquished land.

I shall deal with the items in the above statement seriatim below :

According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, the total extent of unreclaimed mulpatta land, where the appropriate taram rate is higher than the mulpatta rate of 4 annas per acre, is 11,708·16 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 2,929–7–0. As a result of the regrouping proposed by me in paragraph 51 supra, the appropriate taram rate becomes equal to the mulpatta rate of 4 annas an acre for an extent of 2,560·99 acres exhibited under item II. The taram rate for the remaining 9,147·17 acres, exhibited under item I, exceeds the favourable rate of 4 annas, even after regrouping. I submit that the area of mulpatta land under item II will carry the mulpatta rate of 4 annas an acre after regrouping which will be no longer favourable, as it will become equal to the ordinary taram rate. Under these circumstances, I submit that this extent of 2,560·99 acres may be treated at resettlement as ordinary occupied land and not as mulpatta, and assessed at the appropriate taram rate of 4 annas an acre. I can see no object in treating land as mulpatta which bears the ordinary taram rate of 4 annas an acre.

According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, the extent of unreclaimed mulpatta land, exhibited in items III and IV for which the taram rate is the same as the mulpatta rate of 4 annas an acre, is 1,822·62 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 455–12–0. As a result of the regrouping proposed by me in paragraph 51 supra, the ordinary taram rate falls below the mulpatta rate of 4 annas per acre for 356·25 acres exhibited under item IV. I submit, for the same reasons as given for the land under item II, that the lands under items III and IV may at resettlement be treated as ordinary occupied lands and not as mulpatta, and assessed at the appropriate taram rates. As the taram rate for land under item IV will become 2 annas an acre, as compared with the mulpatta rate of 4 annas an acre, my proposal to treat the lands under items III and IV as ordinary occupied lands involves a loss to Government of Rs. 44–9–0 which, I submit, is trivial and may be allowed.

According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, an extent of 656·05 acres, exhibited under item V, is found to be relinquished mulpatta land treated as unoccupied dry with the mulpatta rate of 4 annas an acre. The memorandum, drawn up at the last settlement for the guidance of the Revenue department, lays down that, when mulpatta land granted at the favourable rate of 4 annas an acre is relinquished, it should be given on darkhast, if applied for, at the appropriate settlement dry rate. It is evident, therefore, that relinquished mulpatta land should not be treated as unoccupied mulpatta land, but should be treated as ordinary unoccupied dry at the appropriate taram rate. I propose that this area of relinquished mulpatta land be treated as ordinary unoccupied dry at resettlement.

According to the revenue accounts of fasli 1338, there are 76·50 acres, exhibited in items VI and VII, of reclaimed mulpatta land. I propose at resettlement to treat this land as ordinary occupied lands, adopting the proper description, classification and rate according to the state of ground, and deleting the term 'mul' now found against them in the revenue accounts.

My proposals detailed above amount to this : of the land registered as mulpatta in the revenue accounts, only 9,147·17 acres, exhibited under item I, will remain as mulpatta, the balance being transferred to wet, dry or garden as the case may be, subject to the enhancement of 12½ per cent proposed by me for wet and garden lands ~~and for dry lands liable to be assessed at eight annas and more per acre.~~ I propose to have the 9,147·17 acres under item I inspected, and to transfer reclaimed areas to wet, dry or garden according to the state of the ground at resettlement. Experimental inspection shows that quite a fair amount of mulpatta land is dry, wet or garden on the ground. The area reclaimed as dry will be assessed at the rate appropriate to the soil classification and group ; that reclaimed as wet will be assessed at the rate for similar wet lands in the village ; and that reclaimed as garden will be assessed at the lowest adjoining garden rate or, if there is no adjoining garden, the lowest garden rate in the village.

The last point for consideration is whether the favourable rate of 4 annas for mulpattas requires any revision at resettlement. Unreclaimed mulpattas are mostly hilly jungles like kans. I submit that the 4-anna rate may be left undisturbed for mulpattas at [illegible] and during the currency of resettlement [illegible]

62[illegible] ~~and add~~ " subject to the pr[illegible]
leases[illegible] vision that reclaimed areas
The [illegible] will be assessed at the
pays [illegible] ordinary dry, wet or garden
the t[illegible] rates".
is lia[illegible]
latter[illegible]

At [illegible]
issued[illegible]
in wh[illegible]
arrears[illegible]
to be proceeded against in the first instance.

The Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act XIII of 1920 has removed the grievance of the mulgar (registered holder) against the mulgeni tenant regarding the recovery of increased assessment.

The executive orders referred to above were cancelled by Government in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. No. 2979, Revenue, dated 9th October 1913, which directs that arrears of revenue should be recovered in the ordinary way by distraining the movable property of the mulgar in the first instance.

(63) *Ground-rent.*—A separate report on this subject, which is under investigation, will be submitted in due course.

(64) *Kistbandi.*—The kist months for the whole district are March, April and May. Half the kist is paid in March and the remainder in equal instalments in April and May. I have consulted the Revenue officials and taken local opinion everywhere. Most of the Tahsildars I consulted do not want any change, on the plea that a system which has worked for 30 years is good enough. One Tahsildar wishes the kist months changed to February, March and April because, according to him, the landlord collects his rent from his lessees in February, March and April. Another Tahsildar asks for four kist months from February to May mainly because landowners realize the rents due from tenants between January and April. The Deputy Tahsildar of the Hosdurg division of the Kasaragod taluk asks for the Malabar months—December to March—because the district to the south of the Chandragiri resembles Malabar and most of the big landholders are Malayalis with laws of inheritance and with customs that are found in Malabar. My enquiries from potails and ryots all over the district resulted in eliciting a remarkable variety of opinion. Every possible month was suggested as suitable for a kist month. However, the majority were divided into two definite camps: those who wanted no change in the existing kist months, and those who asked for four kist months from February to May in four equal instalments.

Personally, I am not inclined to place much importance on the dates on which lessees are alleged to pay their rents to the lessors. These dates are seldom adhered to in practice. The main points for consideration in fixing kist months seem to be—

(*a*) they should not be too early in the fasli year, as otherwise they will clash with jamabandi;

(*b*) they should bear a close relation to the dates on which the principal crops are usually harvested; and

(*c*) as far as possible, kist instalments should not be too large, as otherwise ryots will find it difficult to pay them.

The existing first kist month—March—seems to be too far off from the time when the first and most important paddy crop is harvested which is generally in October. The sugarcane crop is generally harvested in November and December and arecanuts are not taken to market for sale much before February and March, though they are plucked earlier. I am in favour of February as one of the kist months. This month ought to be particularly acceptable south of the Chandragiri. March, April and May have been tried and found quite suitable. I beg to propose that the kist months for the whole district be changed to February to May in four equal instalments.

(65) *Duration of the resettlement.*—The usual period of 30 years may be allowed.

(66) *Conclusion.*—It is my duty, no less than my privilege, to acknowledge my indebtedness to my Additional Supervisor, M.R.Ry. N. V. Sesha Ayyangar, who, under the sound guidance of my Sarishtadar, M.R.Ry. S. Padmanabha Rao Avargal, has ably run the scheme section. The members of my scheme section have rendered willing and cheerful service, in and out of office hours, in order to supply me with the necessary statistics in time.

My Supervisor, M.R.Ry. T. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, toured almost continuously throughout the district and collected valuable information which was of great help to me.

Lastly, my thanks are due to my Assistants, Mr. W. H. Mitchell and M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, for careful investigations into some special questions and for a series of lucid reports.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(W. R. S. SATTHIANADHAN),

Special Settlement Officer.